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THE
MARYLAND FARMER:
A
MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO
Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.



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THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

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Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy & Mechanic Arts.

Vol. 3. BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 1, 1866. No. 2.

Agricultural Societies--County Clubs.

During the late war many of the old established customs and usages of more peaceful times, fell into a decline from the impossibility of maintaining them in the presence of the intense popular excitement which then so universally prevailed. But nowhere was the disorganizing effects of the war more severely felt than in the border slave States, where a system of agricultural labor, widely different from that of the States north of Mason and Dixon's line, had existed for many generations. Before our civil troubles commenced, we had organized and kept up, with more or less success, our State Agricultural Society ; and we had County Clubs or associations scattered throughout the State, which were unquestionably accomplishing a great deal of good in the way of improving our agricultural condition, by a comparison of the experiences of our best farmers and planters, and by popularizing the merits of the best constructed labor-saving machines and implements.—The skill of the analytical chemist was also called into requisition ; not only for the purpose of explaining the constituents of various kinds of soils, but also the fertilizing substances they contained and wherein they required to be amended, so as to bring about, in the most economical manner, a thorough and complete renovation. The aid of the chemist was also of material assistance in furnishing to the farmer a more accurate knowledge of the relative value of the different commercial fertilizers which had been brought into use of recent years and of pointing out their peculiar adaptation to certain kinds of crops.

Now that the war has been brought to a close, it has left behind it a shattered labor system and that general disorganization which is the natural result of the changes which it has wrought. It is, therefore, more than ever necessary, that we should unite together in reviving all those means and appliances which are best calculated to promote the interests of agriculture and by taking counsel of one another, endeavour to arrange some plan of operations by which these evils may be mitigated. The first step in the

way of fitting ourselves to the modifications brought about by the new order of things is, in our opinion, to reorganize the Maryland State Agricultural Society and to re-establish Agricultural Clubs in the different counties. The general feeling at this time, in the rural districts is, we know, decidedly favorable to the movement, and, in some cases, already there have been efforts made in this direction which promise to meet with success. The movement thus started deserves to be encouraged and should be given a cordial support. There is so much in our agricultural operations that needs to be revised ; and, even in the most peaceful times, there were so many points in the prevailing system of husbandry that were open to dispute, that if a constant interchange of opinions upon any given subject was of importance then, it has become doubly so now. It is to the medium of our State Society and our County Clubs, that we must look for correct views in the matter. It is at these agricultural centres that practical tests can be proposed and discussed by the members and their results laid before them for acceptance or rejection.—In such co-operation there is always that strength which cannot be expected of isolated effort, and it is only by a comparison of opinions that we can reach just conclusions and bring the wise suggestions thus elicited to the proof by their practical application.—Never before in the history of our State, have questions arisen, which so much needed calm discussion, a right elucidation and an adequate remedy. It is for these purposes that the revival of our local and State Agricultural Associations has become a matter of paramount necessity. There must be a cordial union of all our farmers and planters with a view to effecting a common object—that object being the adoption of such plans in the future as are required by our altered condition. We have been reproached by Northern men with a lack of energy, a want of system and a slovenliness of cultivation in the management of our agricultural affairs ; and the reproach is not altogether unjust, although it comes from an ill grace from those who have sought to profit of our necessities. But, whatever may have been our short-

comings in this matter in the past, the present experiences of our farmers and planters cannot fail to admonish them, that nothing but energetic action can now save them from the consequences of the disorganization of their labor system, and from the innumerable difficulties to which they are subjected from hasty and ill-advised legislation.

We ask our friends to consider this matter thoughtfully. We are sure that they are profoundly conscious of the importance of the subject, and we feel that it is only by the aid of the State Agricultural Society and the County and District Clubs, that a just view of their situation can be obtained and an adequate remedy devised. The work before them is one of unusual interest, and it is of commensurate importance to the future welfare of the State that it shall be well performed. Among the topics which demand for discussion are first, the propriety of the more general introduction of labor-saving machines on all large plantations, so as to reduce the work of field hands to a minimum, whilst it enables the smaller farmers to obtain a better supply of hands during the season of active operations and at fairer rates of wages. Another point to be discussed is that which relates to immigration. The State has passed some laws with respect to this matter and has appointed Commissioners to promote the movement of immigration in this direction under favorable inducements. But we do not look for any very valuable assistance from this source. It is upon our County Clubs and the State Agricultural Society that we more especially rely, for perfecting all the arrangements to this end and for carrying them out in the best manner. We believe that our State offers to immigrant labor advantages as great, if not greater, than can be found elsewhere. It is centrally situated; its climate is delightful; it is generally healthy, and it has undeveloped resources, such as are not to be found anywhere else north of the Susquehannah. We fear, also, that the freed negroes are destined to be to us much more of a hindrance than a help; and that we must, in future, substitute white labor almost everywhere for the labor of the black, if we desire to work our lands economically and to get rid of the annoyances to which we are continually subjected, from the radical changes which have taken place.



COTTON.—The Charleston Courier refutes the idea of certain Northern journals relative to a large yield of Cotton present year. It says—"It is not in the course of nature that fields and plantations lying idle should yield in the same proportion with lands kept in a high state of cultivation. No one who is acquainted with the present condition of South Carolina will venture to say her probable yield of cotton for the next twelve months will justify any comparison with the yield before the war."

FRUIT CULTURE.

Everybody knows that the business of putting up hermetically sealed fruits, oysters and vegetables, has become, of late years, a most important one; but it may not be, perhaps, so generally known that the city of Baltimore is the chief and by far the largest centre of this particular trade. It has been estimated that the aggregate annual value of the different articles put up by the packers of Baltimore, will not fall short of ten millions of dollars; and some persons estimate it, at least, one third higher. However this may be, the fact is apparent, that through the extension of this trade all kinds of fruits brought to our market find ready purchasers and at prices which pay handsomely, as a general thing, for the growing of them. There is, moreover, no danger of glutting the market with them, as the demand is annually increasing and the supply inadequate. It was thought by many persons that the sale of hermetically sealed fruits, &c., would fall off at the close of the war, as such large orders were received during its continuance for army and hospital uses. But, instead of showing any decrease, the demand has been greater than ever; and the reason assigned for this is, that these articles, which were comparatively unknown to the great mass of the population of the States until their introduction into the army, are now so thoroughly popularized by the disbanding of the soldiers who had used them, that orders have since come for them from States where they were not previously in request. The comparatively low price at which they are put, has converted, what was used as a luxury, into a domestic necessity. There are few householders now, where the head of the family is possessed of moderate means, into which these articles do not enter for occasional if not for general consumption. There is, moreover, a vast field for the extension of this trade, newly opened to the packers by the connection now in process of being re-established between the Southern States and the States of the North. This new field—if it may be so termed—opens an outlet for a large and exceedingly valuable trade in these particular articles; and as Baltimore has almost a monopoly of the business—especially in fine fruits and in oysters—it will very readily be seen what excellent opportunities are offered to the fruit grower who shall make the business a speciality, and who shall devote his time and his skill to the production, on an extensive scale, of fruits of all kinds and of the best variety and quality. Of course, every such fruit grower has also the additional advantage of disposing of considerable quantities of fruit in open market, where it is purchased by the citizens for daily consumption; and even here he will find a

steady increasing demand—the tendency of the extension of the railroad system being to build up very rapidly the larger centres of trade.

We think that there can be, at this time, no better paying business, if properly conducted and economically managed, than that of raising the finer and the smaller kinds of fruits; and we suggest, that even where it is not made a speciality, more attention should be paid to this matter. As a speciality, it has, however, one feature which commends it highly to owners of land in those districts where labor is scarce and where the soil is congenial to fruit culture—it requires but a limited number of field hands. Moreover, it brings more prominently into play those lands which lie on our Bay and its tributaries, inasmuch as water carriage, even for a considerable distance, is inexpensive, and the fruit comes to market in much better condition than if brought by land.

Will our friends think of these things, and if they like the suggestions, would it not be well for them to profit by them?

Effect of Bone Dust.

A writer in the *New-England Farmer* thus speaks of the effect of bone dust:

I see a great deal in your paper about the use of bone dust or flour. I have thought a good many times I would give you a little of my experience in that matter. In 1844 I lived in a house of an independent farmer, and planted about three fourths of an acre of corn on a pine plain. That farmer had been for many years gathering all the old bones he could find. That spring he carried them to a plaster mill and got them ground. He gave me a peck of the flour, which I put on one half of my piece of corn. It had a wonderful effect. The stalks grew a foot taller than on the other half, and were darker colored, and the ears were from two to four inches longer. The difference through the season was such that the passers by often called me to know what made the difference. I could only tell them that dry bones did it.

The farmer experimented with it by putting bone on two rows, plaster of Paris on the adjoining two, house ashes on the next two, then two with nothing but the manure, which was applied alike to the whole field. Thus contrasted, the effect was wonderful. I am not able to give the exact difference in the yield in corn when harvested, as it has been so long that I have forgotten; but I do remember very plainly how the corn looked when growing, and that there was a very great difference in the appearance of the rows experimented with. If you think this somewhat vague recollection will be of any benefit to the public, you may publish it.

Our Agricultural Calendar.

Farm Work for February.

There are years when there is an open season in February, during which considerable field work may be done in this latitude. There are other years when the ground is so completely locked up by the frost, that it would be impossible to penetrate it with anything short of a pick axe. The extreme variability of our winters, sometimes open, sometimes intensely arctic, produces these different results, and for this reason it is that we can never speculate with any degree of accuracy as to what extent farm operations in the way of expediting spring crops can be carried on in February. Of course, if the season is an open one and the ground light and easily worked, advantage should be taken of these favorable conditions. But, under any state of circumstances, February should be to the farmer a busy month; not necessarily out of doors, but as a period of preparation. In regard to domestic and farm matters generally, care should be taken to have a sufficiency of wood cut, corded and stored away for use next season.—The fences should be thoroughly repaired; rails and posts cut; the wagons and ploughs and agricultural implements generally got ready for immediate use; the gearing looked over, repaired where broken and strengthened wherever it is weak. Compost heaps should be made, and the barnyard manure turned and properly husbanded, so that it shall undergo the requisite degree of fermentation without suffering serious injury from becoming fire fanged.—When these things have been well done the spring operations will be expedited to that extent, and of the other work to be performed, we now proceed to speak.

WINTER PLOUGHING.

All stiff clays, should the season prove an open one and the soil in good condition for ploughing, will be the better broken up and subjected to the occasional frosts that are still certain to occur before the settled weather of spring fairly sets in. Such soils should not, however, be ploughed whilst they are wet and adhesive, or they will dry into hard clods, and will thus become impervious to those atmospheric influences upon which their amelioration so much depends. If, however, the soil pulverizes easily before the plough, push forward the work with as much expedition as possible.

Preparing for Oats.

The sooner oats are seeded after all danger of heavy frosts has disappeared the better are the chances for a full crop, provided the land is in good condition. The soil best adapted for oats is a heavy loam, cool and rather moist. Dry, gravelly and sandy soils

are not to be depended upon for the production of this grain, although there are rare seasons in which much rain falls, and when the oats will do well even in such soils as these. As a rule, however, compact soils lying cool and containing much vegetable matter, as from rotting turf, are decidedly the best for producing heavy crops of oats, whose principal constituents are potash, lime, soda and the phosphates, as the following analysis will show :

	SEED. (Boussingault.)	STRAW. (Levi.)
Potash.....	12.09	12.18
Soda.....	14.69
Lime.....	3.07	7.29
Magnesia.....	7.07	4.58
Phosphoric Acid.....	14.09	1.94
Chlorine.....	6.80
Sulphuric Acid.....	6.20

From the above it will be seen that the best fertilizers where oats are to be grown on impoverished soils, are crushed bones, wood ashes and magnesian lime. If composts are used, either of the following mixtures will be found sufficient for one acre of land in the proportions given.

1.—15 two horse loads of compost formed of one-third barn yard manure, two-thirds swamp muck, woods earth, scrapings of ditches, rough fibrous matter, &c., intermixed with 5 bushels wood ashes unleached, 1 bushel plaster and 2 bushels of refuse salt.

2.—8 bushels of bone dust, 10 bushels of unleached wood ashes, 1 bushel of plaster, 2 bushels of refuse salt—mix together and leave standing for a few days before using.

3.—2 cwt. of phosphatic guano, 5 bushels of unleached wood ashes—10 would be better—1 bushel of plaster and 2 bushels of refuse salt.

4.—10 two horse loads of barn-yard manure, 5 bushels of crushed bones, 10 bushels of unleached wood ashes.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

Whether as a covering crop to the land, as a fertilizer when turned under, or as a forage plant, clover is indispensable in all good farming. Turned under in the Fall of the year it is the best preparation for the subsequent wheat crop of any that can be had, from the fact that its ashes contain all the chief constituents that constitute the food of wheat, and without which this important grain cannot flourish. Clover seed should always be sowed in February or March, among the winter grain, and also among that seeded in the Spring. It is a good plan to seed orchard grass with the clover at the rate of twelve pounds of clover to two bushels of orchard grass per acre—the great fault in seeding the latter being that it is usually broadcasted too thinly, and consequently grows in tufts. The more thickly orchard grass is seeded the finer will be the quality of the grass and the heavier will be the yield per acre on suitable ground.

As an evidence of the great value of clover turned under as a preparation for wheat, we give the following results as the experience of Hon. Geo. Geddes, one of the most successful farmers in the State of New York :—

"I have been long trying, 'by precept and example too,' to get the farmers of the country to believe that the clover plant, stimulated by gypsum, whenever it is proved that gypsum does aid its growth, is the most valuable manure, when we take into account its cost, that can be had. In my reports on the County of Onondaga, I said, 'The agriculture of Onondaga County is based on the clover plant,' and I now repeat that assertion. Yesterday, a farmer living within two miles of Syracuse, called on me, and while passing over the farm, remarked that he would not draw manure from the city to his farm if it was given to him, preferring to manure with clover and plaster. This was the opinion of a man who had spent fifty years of his life in earning a handsome fortune as a working farmer, and whose knowledge of scientific matters is quite limited—in short, a man who is governed entirely by practical results. He knows just the value of barn manure, for he has made and used large quantities every year, on the farm where he now lives and has lived for thirty years. Nothing was said by me to draw out his opinion. It was given unprompted, and having long since learned to value the opinions of such men, I was very much gratified at hearing his views. Within the last four weeks I have seen a heavy crop of clover ploughed under, and the harrow and drill to sow wheat at once put into operation. The farmer expects to get a good crop with this single ploughing, and to enrich his land for future crops. How could he do so much for his land in any other way at the same cost? He has cut one crop of hay, and from the middle of July to the middle of September the grass had so grown that it was hardly practicable to get into the furrow. The crop of hay has paid the interest on the value of the land, (fully 10 per cent.) and the crop of wheat will probably pay still better. Now what has this manuring cost? Do your own figuring. Do any of your Eastern farmers manure as heavily as this? They pay more money, but do they manure as highly? Let us look at the future of this land. The wheat will come off next year and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel of clover seed sown next spring—having put timothy grass seed on when the wheat was drilled in—the butts of the bundles of wheat will, at harvest, be full of the tops of the grasses. A little pasture will be had next fall, if the season is dry; if it is wet and warm the clover will blow out before frost. The following year corn, or perhaps barley, will be sown on the new clover and timothy sod, or hay may be cut that year in July, and a crop of clover seed taken off in September, and corn or barley the next year. If barley wheat will be sown on the stubble, and a like round of crops be repeated.

"I thought, as I saw this man turn under the clover last month, that he was ploughing in from 1½ to 2 bushels of clover seed to the acre, that he had better cut and save, and put his land into barley next spring, following with wheat next fall. But he took his way, and by doing as he did he has clover seed that will be coming up in his crops for years.

"Will this manuring with clover last? I can only say that it has answered for at least 65 years on a field on my farm. This field's history is known—

it has been cropped constantly with hay, pasture, corn, barley, oats, and wheat, manuring with clover and plaster only. No signs of poverty yet, but, on the contrary, increasing fertility. Barley was harvested from it this season, and it is now in wheat."

Plastering Clover Fields.

As soon as the leaves of the clover are fairly started, and not before, scatter plaster broadcast over the field, at the rate of one bushel to the acre.

Poultry Houses.

See that the poultry houses are thoroughly cleaned, white washed and fumigated—remove the old nests frequently—except in case of setting hens, when of course the nests should not only remain undisturbed, but the hens should be kept as quiet as possible.

Tobacco Beds.

Let these be properly prepared in due time and put into the best possible condition for the reception of the seed.

Store Hogs.

Feed these regularly three times a day. Give them abundance of rough fibrous material to work up into manure; furnish them with a constant supply of charcoal or rotten wood and ashes, and keep their sleeping apartments warm, dry and comfortable.

Orchards.

As soon as the season will permit set out a young fruit orchard. Prune the old trees and scrape carefully the bark. Loosen the earth about their roots; dig in around each tree a peck of lime and ashes mixed together; and if the soil is exhausted, top dress it as advised in previous numbers of the *Farmer*, and plough the whole carefully.

◆◆◆

HABIT IN GRAIN.—Get up a habit in grain or fruit, and you will change its character. It is in this way the different varieties are produced. The different climates influence this habit; good cultivation does the same, especially in the fruits. Even wheat is affected by it. Thus a wheat grown in a Northern climate is retarded in its growth and ripening. A warm climate hastens these, and makes in consequence an earlier grain. Hence the advantage of getting seed from abroad; hence the securing the earliest ripe and largest berry. It is for this reason also that the largest and earliest ripened ears of corn are preferred. Here is a field for the farmer to operate in.—*Colman's Rural World.*

ANNUAL PRODUCT FROM ONE COW.—M. Cooley, of Verona Depot—says the Utica Herald—made in 1864 from the milk of one cow, 300 pounds of butter and 70 pounds of cheese, besides selling \$8.25 worth of milk. Estimating the butter at 40 cents per pound, and the cheese at 16c., the amount realized from this cow would be \$139.45.

Garden Work for February.

No person can expect to have early vegetables unless he has made the necessary preparations for forwarding the young plants by means of hot beds. We have already described how cheaply the frames and sash for this purpose can be made, and we refer to the January number of the *Farmer* for all the information on this head that may be required. If hot beds are provided, the only thing to be done is:

Sowing Seed in Hot Beds.—About the middle of the month sow cabbage seeds of the early and late sorts—either broadcast or in drills—over one-fourth of the bed. The remaining three-fourths may be seeded with *Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Lettuce, Celery, and Radishes*; or the radishes may be scattered throughout the bed, as they grow quickly and mature early.

OPEN AIR CULTURE.

Spinach.—As soon as the frost has disappeared, prepare a bed for early spinach. The ground should be heavily manured, deeply stirred and pulverized very fine. Draw the drills a foot apart and one inch deep; sow the seed and press the earth lightly over them.

Carrots, Parsnips and Beets.—The month of February is rather early for sowing the seeds of these excellent roots. If, however, the season will admit of it, manure heavily the beds intended for them, but with thoroughly rotted manure; spade the ground very deeply and drill in a few rows of each sort for early use.

Peas.—The pea is one of the first vegetables that may be seeded in the open ground. It is perfectly hardy, will stand a heavy frost without material injury and yields the heaviest product when it matures before warm weather sets in. Plant, therefore, a few rows of early peas the first convenient opportunity and repeat the seeding every two weeks for a continuous supply.

Grape Vines and Raspberries.—Grape vines should be carefully pruned during this month, as, at a later period in the season, they would be seriously injured by a profuse flow of sap. Dig round their roots, and treat them to a dressing of phosphatic guano, or to a mixture of lime, bone dust and wood ashes. Trim the raspberry bushes; tie them up neatly to their stakes, and fork in carefully about their roots a good supply of barnyard manure.

Pruning Gooseberries and Currants.—These fruits should now be carefully pruned: trimming up each bush, where the plants are young, to a single stem and forming an open head so as to resemble a miniature tree. The cuttings taken from shoots of the preceding summer may now also be set out, provided the season is favorable. Each cutting should be a foot in length and all the buds, except the four topmost ones, which are to form the future head, should be rubbed off before planting.

COMMUNICATED.

We take great pleasure in publishing the following valuable communication in relation to that terrible disease the Glanders. It is a thoroughly good review of the whole subject, and we regret to say that in the conclusions reached by the writer—a gentleman of Maryland of high standing and great attainments—we are reluctantly compelled to coincide.—As in confirmed consumption in the human family, so also in glanders in the horse, science has, as yet, discovered no remedy that can be accepted as a specific. The one baffles the skill of the medical practitioner, the other the skill of the veterinary surgeon.

—*Editors Maryland Farmer.*

THE GLANDERS:

The Manner in Detecting and the Best Means of Arresting its Progress.

The enactment of a law by Congress, prohibiting the importation of Cattle into the United States, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the Cattle Plague into the country should suggest to the Legislators of Maryland the passage of some law, tending to arrest the diffusion of that equally loathsome and fatal disease—the Glanders. Unless some such law is enacted, the sale of hundreds of glandered horses by the Government, many of which have found their way into this State, will prove a source of incalculable loss to its farmers, and will inevitably result in the death of some of its citizens.

Of all the diseases to which animals are liable, none is more to be dreaded by man than the Glanders, except the Hydrophobia. Not only are horses subject to it, but other animals and man himself may be infected with it. In all cases there is but little hope of recovery from it, and in every case, the death resulting from it, is most loathsome and horrible.

A disease then, so fatal to man and beast, should certainly elicit the most strenuous efforts of the Legislator to arrest its progress. That such would be the case, I doubt not, were the danger of the disease and its contagious character more generally known to the public. To disseminate this knowledge, will be the object of this brief communication.

The subject may be simplified by considering

1st—The Symptoms of the Glanders and the manner of detecting its existence.

2d—In what manner it is generated, and how propagated.

3d—The method of arresting its progress and exemption from it in future.

The Glanders is an inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane of the nose, which, spreading on one or both sides of the cartilaginous division of the nostrils, called the septum, generates a poisonous secretion. The discharge of this secretion may be from one or both of the nostrils. At first it is aqueous, but as it continues it becomes viscid, glairy, and is mixed with streaks of puss. This defluxion may continue for weeks or years without affecting the general health of the animal. In the course of time, ulcers are formed upon the Schneiderian membrane of the nostrils, which loses the pink and reddish color indicative of health or inflammation and

becomes of a palid yellow or leaden hue. These ulcers, at first not larger than pin holes, enlarge themselves, become deep, circular, sharp and dark around their edges. The discharge from the nose next becomes inco purulent and bloody. The frontal sinusses are filled with puss. The turbinated bones which fill the cavity of the nostril become carious. The submaxillary glands on either side of the jaw bone are enlarged and adhere firmly to the bone on the side from which the discharge runs.

At this stage of the disease the constitution of the animal becomes impaired—tubercles are formed within the lungs—indications of failing health are to be discerned in a stareing and unthrifty coat—frequently a hacking cough—a yellowish discharge from the eyes, palor about the gums and membrane of the mouth, tumefaction of the lips, eyelids and nostrils, tucking up of the belly, and the formation of small farcy tumors, buds or buttons along the course of the veins and absorbents. The virus has then poisoned the entire system, and the animal becomes a mass of putrefaction, dies a most suffering death.

So much for the diagnosis of the glanders. To those who desire to ascertain its existence by ocular examination, the following suggestions may not be unacceptable. In handling the nostril of the horse be sure that there is no abrasion of the skin of the hand, and be careful that the horse in snorting or clearing his nose does not throw the defluxion from it in your eye or upon your lips. Observe first, whether the horse has a discharge from the nostril, if so, you have discovered one symptom, but by no means a certain one, of the existence of the disease. A discharge exists in all cases of the glanders, but a running, almost similar in its appearance, may result from influenza, strangles, severe colds and ozena—other indications must attest the existence of the disease, before deciding upon the case. These indications must be sought for within the cavity of the nostrils. On raising the outer lid of the nostril observe if there are yellowish, leaden or pallid patches or blotches upon the membrane that lines the septum, and whether ulcers or sore places are visible upon it. They may be the size of a pin head or deep and large. If they are discovered, you may be safe in deciding that the horse has the glanders. Should no ulcers be found, do not, on that account, decide that the horse is not glandered, for the ulceration may be confined to the upper portion of the Schneiderian membrane—you must then feel for the submaxillary glands, if either of them adheres to the jaw bone rest assured that the horse has the glanders. This adhesion is the distinctive and certain symptom of that disease, although it may exist where no such adhesion is discovered. Surgeons where they cannot find all the indications above mentioned, sometimes resort to an operation upon the sinusses of the forehead. An opening is made into these sinusses, and warm water is injected into the hole, which will run out from the nose. If there be ulceration of the upper portion of the membrane puss will accompany the water, if no ulceration exists, the water will be simply mixed with blood or mucous. In the former case the horse is assuredly glandered.

I shall now proceed to consider the 2d division of my subject, viz : The causes which generate glanders and the manner in which it is propagated.

Any disease which materially impairs the constitution, or vitiates the secretion of the horse, may

EXPERIMENTS IN STEEPING-SEEDS.

A distinguished English gardener is said to have boasted that he could produce a perfectly developed salad from seed, in as short a time as an expert cook could bake a leg of mutton. The germination of seeds may be very much advanced by steeping them in various solutions, such as sulphuric acid and other fluids which stimulate the dormant principle of vegetation, and produce development. In order to ascertain with accuracy the relative value of the various steeps commonly used for this purpose, I instituted a series of experiments, of which the following synoptical recapitulation may not be uninteresting: In the first place, I selected a piece of soil of a light and warm texture, in which sand or sandy loam was the preponderating ingredient, with a free sub-soil. This I had plowed thoroughly in the spring, and well pulverized by several successive harrowings. It was then allowed to remain undisturbed for a week to acquire

warmth, when it was again harrowed and raked finely for the reception of the seed. No animal manure was used, the only stimulant applied being wood ashes, unleached—about twenty-five bushels per statute acre. The seed was of the last year's growth, well developed, of good varieties, and perfectly sound.

Of this seed—"White Altringham Carrot," I took half an ounce, immersed it in a solution of sulphuric acid and water, and allowed it to remain twelve hours. It was then sowed in drills, and covered, the surface being subsequently well rolled. The plants made their appearance in five days, and were remarkably vigorous: much more so than I had ventured to expect. Another half an ounce was steeped in the same solution twenty-four hours, the plants from the same developing in four days. A third lot was steeped in a solution of double the potency of the above—that is a solution of two parts acid to one thousand parts water, for twelve hours, and came in four days; but the subsequent development was tardy, and the plants made a poorer crop than those from the seed soaked in a weaker solution. A portion of the same seed was soaked in chamber lye for twelve hours; it came up in seven days. A steep made of cow manure macerated in water, with a small quantity of ammonia—say two grains to two and a half quarts of water—vegetated in six days, and made an excellent crop—the roots being remarkably well developed, smooth, and of large size. The same seed, planted on the same day, in the same soil, without any steeping or previous preparation, was not developed till the tenth day after committing it to the soil. The subsequent growth was also much less vigorous, and the yield less, in the ratio of one to three.

A few acorns which had been gathered as they fell from the trees the previous autumn and preserved carefully in moss, were steeped in sulphuric acid and water—two parts of the former to one thousand parts of the latter, and planted on the 16th of May, the soil carefully prepared for their reception, being warm and moist at the time, and came in six days, while fruit from the same tree, gathered on the same day as the former, and carefully preserved in moss, but without steeping, and planted at the same time, did not break ground till the tenth day. Several varieties of cress, steeped in the weaker solution for ten hours, came in two days; unprepared seed of the same kinds, germinating, when planted at the same time, and under precisely similar contingencies, in three days. I have ascertained that most seeds may be forwarded in their development from two or four or six days by immersion in this steep; but when efforts are made to bring them forward in less time by increasing the potency of the steep, the seeds are invariably more or less injured, and the crop curtailed in productiveness thereby. The practice of immersing seeds in weak urine, or a steep made of cow dung and water, is a good one, and should be much more generally adopted.—*Cor. Germantown Tel.*

erant system, and whereas the animus practice of the Methodist Episcopal Church

such as to make it improper for us to resume submission to the jurisdiction of said church organization doctrines and discipline of Methodist Episcopal Church south fully according with our own views of what constitute scriptural branch of the church of Christ.

entirely withdraw and adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and do now, thro' the president of this conference, to invite Bis Early to recognize us officially, and preside over us at our present session.

2d. Received, That in taking this action adhere to no dead political institutions, questions or issues; being actuated by sentiments of sincere loyalty to the government of the United States.

States, and to that of the States respectively within which we may be assigned to labor, but influenced by motives of a far higher and holier nature—such as usefulness among the people whom we serve, and the best interest of
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
The proceedings of Congress this week
be briefly stated.

rise the appointment of a diplomatic representative to the Republic of Dominica. The committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire

on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the protection of loyal citizens of the late rebellion for quartermaster's stores taken from the use of the United States armies.

son to West Virginia was passed. The committee on naval affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of admitting into the Academy cadets up to the age of twenty years.

registers from renewing the same. A bill reported from the Judiciary committee decd that no further legislation was necessary except Northern creditors from the operation of Southern statutes of limitation, as the same was covered by the act of June, 1861. joint resolution proposing to fix a new representation has been discussed this we considerable length. On our first page will found sketches of the speeches of Messrs.ner and Fessenden.

The House passed a bill requiring in

In 1851 was passed a bill requiring a revenue taxes to be paid on the basis of tenders, instead of on gold returns, and quite foreign and non-resident holders of road bonds to pay taxes on dividends. The naval consular and diplomatic bill was rejected.

special census of the inhabitants of the United States. The Senate bill appropriating nine millions of dollars for invalid pension passed. A resolution was offered proposing to instruct the committee on reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of removing the capital of the United States to the West.

ed and laid on the table. The Colorado bill were admitted to the privileges of the Senate. The judiciary committee report back, with amendments, the bill to enlarge powers of the freedmen's bureau, as passed House. The committee proposed an amendment to extend the operations of the freedmen's bureau over all the States, instead of limiting it

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result in glanders. All long continued inflammations of membranes, or glands of the head, are likely to produce it.

When horses are crowded in filthy stables, inhaling the exhalations arising from their dung and urine, they easily contract it. Some years ago the crowded stables of certain parts of London were never free from it, and although many of these stables have been abated as nuisances, the disease still lingers about those in which are crowded the half-fed overworked horses, that draw the cabs of the city by night. The exhalation of impure air, the want of proper or sufficient food, over-work or excessive exercise, exposure to cold, by impairing his constitution, render the horse liable to contract the disease. The history of all wars attest this fact.—Hundreds of horses died from these causes, after the Peninsular war, and thousands, I have no doubt, perished from their effects during the war of our rebellion. Generated by the above causes, the disease however, is propagated by contagion, and it is its contagious nature which renders it so alarming to man. The glanderous virus will inoculate either a horse or a human being, if it comes in contact with any portion of the body capable of absorbing it. In contact with the nose, the lips or the eye, it may communicate the disease. Horses drinking from the same pail, eating from the same manger, ridden with the same bridles, rubbing their noses against the same objects, or feeding in the same pastures, will, if one of them be glandered, be almost sure to contract the disease. Nor is this all—all of these objects retain, for an indefinite length of time, the power of communicating the disease by contact with them. Stables into which it has once been introduced, have often, after causing the death of many valuable animals, been destroyed by their owners.

Medical skill has vainly endeavoured to cure the disease in the horse. In the human species it has sometimes proved successful, but most cases terminated in a loathsome, terrible death. The flesh of the patient in some instances has become so putrid, as to fall from the bones almost before breath leaves the body. As yet it has not been fully ascertained to what extent horned cattle may be infected with it. Should, however, the disease have as deleterious an effect upon the milk of the cow as had the Hydrophobia in a case published in the papers a few days ago, viz.: the power of infusing the poison of the disease into the system of those who drink it, then man will have an additional cause to dread the disease, and still greater reasons for taking steps to prevent its propagation.

I shall now call the attention of your readers to the consideration of the third and last division of my subject, viz—the best method of arresting the progress of the glanders and the means of preventing its further introduction into the State.

With a knowledge of the contagious character and the deadly effects of the glanders derived from the preceding remarks, no citizen should feel indifferent to the existence of the disease.

Owners of horses are not the only persons who may be affected by it. The European journals but a few months ago recorded the fact, that a lady passing by a horse, which suddenly turned his head and brought his nose in contact with her face, contracted the glanders, from which death ensued. Every man, woman and child passing by a glandered horse may, should the horse cough or snort, receive as did a boy mentioned in London journals, some

of the discharge in their eyes or upon their lips, which may result in death.

Every stable in which a glandered horse has been fed—every object with which upon the highway along which he travels and with which he may have come in contact with, may become the media of its future propagation. The city is filled with glandered horses. The writer has seen many of them exposed at sale at public auction. These animals have been scattered throughout the State, and many of our farmers who have purchased them have inoculated their entire stock. Shall these animals be permitted to live and to continue to disseminate throughout the State a disease so destructive to the farming interests of the country and so fatal in its consequences to man? If our citizens are of opinion that they shall not, then steps should be taken at once to arrest the diffusion of the disease. This may be accomplished by a private and a public means.

Let every man who has a glandered horse, kill him. Let him disinfect the objects with which the discharge from his nose, may have come in contact, by washing or soaking them in chloride of lime, painting them with gas, or covering them with whitewash. Let him separate from his other stock, every horse which has a continued running from the nose, until he is convinced that the animal is not glandered. By acting thus, individuals may aid in retarding, to some extent, the diffusion of the disease; but it is for the Legislature of the State the citizen must seek the entire arrest of the evil and exemption from it in future.

A law should be enacted rendering it a misdemeanor for any one to sell a horse at auction, or at public sale in the city of Baltimore, unless the owner furnishes a certificate of the exemption of such horse from the glanders. This certificate should be procured from persons as may be appointed by the Governor for that purpose. The same persons should be empowered to examine any horse alleged to be glandered, and if such be the case, to kill it.

Although the provisions of the law might be made to extend to the counties, nevertheless, if limited to the city of Baltimore, it would be of incalculable benefit to the State at large, as most of the horses brought within its limits are sold in Baltimore, and as most of the glandered horses from the counties are sent there for a market.

There are some who would deem this communication incomplete, did I not allude to some of the remedies resorted to by veterinary surgeons for the cure of the glanders. To do so would be productive of no good. Let no one be deceived in reference to the chances of effecting a cure. Many remedies have been used, but as yet no medical treatment discovered, by which a horse infected with the glanders can be cured. Experiments, however, if properly conducted, might lead to useful results. I leave it to others to suggest by whom and in what manner these experiments should be made, and shall content myself with advising every owner of a glandered horse to kill him, without attempting to cure him.

NO MORE CANADA CATTLE.—The Government has issued an order that no more cattle be permitted to enter the States from Canada. This order, a precautionary one to guard against the cattle plague, has created some feeling among those who buy Canada cattle for the eastern markets.

FOR THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A RUN THROUGH THE JANUARY NO.

DEAR "FARMER:"—I have read your January No. from cover to cover—from Dr. McLane, with his "Vermifuge," to the "Raw Bone Flour" of that enterprising friend of agriculture, Mr. John S. Reese. I know this gentleman well, but who is Dr. McLane? Is it cut-worms or tobacco worms he proposes to dispense? for I must confess, I skipped over him to the reading matter.

Having read you through, I feel impelled, inspired as it were, by the call of "your friend" of Anne Arundel. Not that I am one of that "noble band" that he talks about, but of lighter material, and, therefore, more easily "blowed up" by that *horn* of yours.

That friend that lives, not just where "Avon to the Severn flows," but on the "Bonnie Bluff" overlooking "smooth Severn stream;" how can be help being a poet? I see 'tis a struggle with him: the poetry crops out continually as he writes. I fancy the material good things—the white perch, the crabs, the oysters,—keep him down, or the wings of his genius will get entangled in the grape vines. Be this as it may, I am a "sympathizer" of his. I feel drawn to him—and his fish and his oysters—and have a mind to go and see him when the weather clears up, albeit not invited. In the meantime, let him write again, and, if he can't help himself, let him write poetry. Why shouldn't Maryland farmers have their own poet, even as well as other luxuries. It will better assure "the learned professions" that we are not all "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and that our talk is not all "of bullocks." Let us have our Maryland Georgics, sung by the bard of Severn.

From poetry to sheep we turn, like John Randolph, a mile out of the way; but not to kick one. Surely no Christian would kick a lamb, at least; for ourselves we have a liking from our nursery for the "Ba-a Nannies," even if they are "black sheep." Mr. Peters is doing a good thing for us, and deserves to do well for himself, in supplying stock sheep for our farms. It is cheap labor he brings us to work our lands, and make us paying crops; and they will work by the year without murmuring. It cannot be too often urged on our land-holders, that they must have more farm-stock. They cannot persist in their old way of cultivation without certain loss, even with the help of the foreign immigration you wisely urge them to procure. They must have more cows, more beefeves, more hogs, more sheep, more turkeys, chickens, ducks, geese; but especially more sheep, as the least troublesome and most profitable feeders, and equally well suited to rich and poor land. Then, they must increase their manuring resources to the greatest extent possible, and so concentrate them, that two stalks of corn will grow where one grew before. This course of farming will make the best solution of the labor question.

Then I come to your article on Roots. I believe in Indian Corn as the peerless food crop for bird and beast of every sort. When hot suns are not in sufficient supply to grow that, let Roots be magnified to the utmost. Yet even here they may have a place, and should not be so generally neglected. All animals relish them greatly during the season of yard-feeding, and should have them in moderate supply. The carrot is the favorite root for horses, but they take ruta bagas very kindly.

You give us a cut and description of the best Stump Machines. I was a good deal exercised in these machines once, and it came at last to the question, not how to get the stumps out, but what to do with the things after we got them out, and the great holes they left behind; and we began after a while to let them alone. We took out just enough to get a chance for scratching the surface well, and sowed the ground with grass seeds, making pasture land, and so got the help of the tooth of time in gnawing them off. After some years, many of the small ones are worked out very readily during the cultivation of a crop, and larger ones rotting in the centre, may be set on fire in dry summer weather, and will burn quite down into the ground. This mode of managing land that we wish to bring into cultivation, will be found better suited to the circumstances of the present time, than the use of the best stump extractor.

Next you give us Dr. Higgins vs. M. Ville on a question of Agricultural Science. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? Not your correspondent; so we pass them by.

The MARYLAND AGRICULTURE COLLEGE is a matter which greatly concerns the friends of agricultural improvement. I am glad to hear from Mr. Worthington that there is hopes of the financial relief which this College is understood to be in need of. It would be a serious misfortune to the State, to have such an experiment fail, as has been made here by enlightened and public spirited citizens. Let us hope, therefore, that the Legislature will meet the views of its friends in a wise and liberal spirit. I am glad also to be assured, that while it has not been practicable to develop fully as yet the agricultural features of the Institution as they were designed originally, they have not been lost sight of. This thing of thoroughly teaching the principles of agricultural science, in connection with intelligent, enlightened practice, is comparatively new under the sun. We can afford to have patience while it is being fairly tested and fully developed. There is no reason to anticipate its failure, until we see doctors or lawyers failing as practitioners because they study well the principles of their several sciences.

"The future of the Freedmen of Virginia."—
"Shadows, clouds and darkness rest upon it."

That cut of a magnificent Ram, reminds me of the luck of a distinguished agriculturist of the Eastern Shore, when there was a Merino furore all over the country, some fifty years ago. This gentleman travelled in his private carriage a hundred miles to procure a Ram, which he paid a very high price for.—So anxious was he to get him home safely, that he took him into his carriage and made the journey home. He put a bell upon his neck, and had the flock of sheep brought every night within the enclosure of his lawn. Notwithstanding his precautions, the dogs came, and the ram was one of the first victims. This Merino fever I mention, because a majority of your readers will not have heard of it, as I might not, but for the story of the Ram. It was akin to the Multicanlis fever, of later years, and to the fever out West, which tempts men to give \$10,000 or \$7,000, or even \$3,000 for a single sheep.—While we duly appreciate sheep growing, let us beware of sheep fever.

The heading, "Ayrshire and Jersey Cross," provoked me to denounce the presumption which would undertake to improve either of these famous breeds by crossing. The passion for crossing is based upon

THE PROCESS OF FATTENING.

Dr. Voelcker lately delivered an interesting lecture before the Maidstone Farmer's Club, in which he conveys in condensed form much valuable information on the subject of the "rearing and fattening of stock." He pointed out that this process consists to a great extent in the replacing of water in the animals by fat. In store pigs, for instance, about 61 per cent. of live weight is water, while in fat pigs the proportion is reduced to 43 per cent. The organization of oxen, sheep and pigs, respectively, governs the character of the food by which the change may be effected to the best advantage; and this organization is therefore worthy of the closest attention:

"Some years ago very careful experiments were made by Mr. Lawes, of Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, who showed the relative proportions of what was called the offal to the saleable meat, taking an average of 16 oxen, 219 sheep, and 59 pigs. In oxen they found that out of 100 lbs. live weight the stomach and its contents amounted to $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., while the intestines and their contents weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; in sheep, the proportion of the stomach and contents was only $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., while the intestines and their contents was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; and still more striking was the difference in pigs, the stomach and contents comprising $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and the intestines $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. From this, therefore, they saw that though the stomach of the pig was very small, the intestinal canal, which elaborated the food, was very much longer in the proportion to the other animals, and these facts at once indicated the food that must be given these different classes of animals. They knew by experience that pigs required a more concentrated and more digestible food than sheep, and again oxen required a much more bulky food than sheep. In this way they filled up the stomachs of the animals and made the best use of food which, like straw and hay, was, comparatively speaking, of little use to sheep, and of no use whatever to pigs. It was doubtful whether the woody matter of straw—on, to give it its scientific name, the cellular tissue—was at all digestible by the last mentioned animals. Taking the total offal parts together, they amounted in oxen to 39.9 parts, in sheep to 40.8, and in pigs to 16.7. With regard to the relative proportions of those parts in store or fat stock, they found that in the store sheep the total offal amounted to 45.2, in fat sheep to 49.6, and in very fat sheep to only 35.5; so that by fattening they reduced the offal parts very considerably, and produced a greater amount of saleable meat."

MAN AND WORKING ANIMALS.—At a later point in the lecture it was mentioned incidentally that in man there is but 6 ounces' weight of stomach to 100 lbs. of body, which illustrates in a similar way, why our food *must* be in a concentrated form, and why, although the potato or other vegetables may keep us in good flesh, yet to sustain the energy of the system, particularly for those who do the most labor, the greater concentration of meat diet is an absolute essential. This fact is illustrated also in our treatment of working animals. Those which are not in actual employment are kept in good condition on bulky food; but when the ox or horse must make up the extra waste arising from labor before the plow or on the road and be kept in spirits for the work, he requires nutriment in the more concentrated form of grain, which goes to support the muscular system.

THE RAPIDITY OF FATTENING is perhaps the chief essential in fattening stock at a profit. "It is really not so much a question of greater or less expenditure which determines whether a feeder or fatterer of stock is a successful man but in what space of time he is enabled to do this?" For, out of the food an animal consumes, a very large proportion goes simply to maintain the body at its present size, to support the respiration, and to make up for the daily waste; and the cost of doing this, if continued for too long a time, cuts off the profit of all that is made by the additional food in the increase of flesh during that time. "Oxen and sheep in passing from the store to the fat condition, increase about half-in weight; but pigs nearly double their weight. According to the then prevailing practice, it took the late Duke of Bedford, in 1705, sixty-five weeks to obtain that increase in sheep; while at the present time some twenty five or twenty-six weeks is about the average period;" and this Dr. V. thinks capable of abridgment, with a proper selection of food, to not exceeding twenty weeks.

IMPROVEMENT.

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the hands of a small and dangerous faction, who, under the loudest professions of equal rights, are really endeavoring to pervert the character of our free institutions, and to make this government a creature of the few, ruled and governed through the numerical power of the African race. The issue which radicalism has tendered in the halls of Congress of excluding the entire representation of the Southern States and retaining them in a territorial condition so as to force upon them the acceptance of negro suffrage, was distinctly stated by the Hon. Montgomery Blair, the president of the convention, as the absorbing political question of the future, and which must involve in it the results the preservation or the overthrow of our system of constitutional government. It indicated very clearly that upon this question the sentiments of the President of the United States were in accord with the people of Maryland, and that he desired earnestly that the citizens of Maryland, and the citizens of all the States of the South, should at once be restored to their fair share in the control of the country towards which they now harbor no hostile anticipation.

The address which has been adopted by the convention, and the resolutions which have been reported for consideration, generally breathe that calm, deliberate and firm tone which is unmistakable in its meaning. The address is as temperate in its language, as it is emphatic in setting forth the grievances to which the people of Maryland have been subjected. It is a dignified appeal to the sense of justice to the Legislature; it expresses confidence that the sober judgment of those who hold the political power of the State will do justice to all. It declares the duty of the people to exhaust all peaceable means to obtain redress of their grievances, and that the people of the State must continue to assert their demands until right is extorted from reluctant power. The convention adjourned *sine die* Thursday afternoon. We publish elsewhere full reports of the proceedings.

The members, doubtless, return home

their constituents in good heart and hope, view of the most appropriate and temperate yet forcible development of sentiment and action in behalf of political liberty, and the restoration of debarred rights to the people of Maryland, which has been produced. Under the present genial influences of peace, and the expanding promises for State and nation prosperity which they afford, it would seem that the proceedings of the convention cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence upon public opinion, and eventually, if not at present, upon the action of the legislators of Maryland. A other assumption would imply a most discreditable estimate of American citizenship with the borders of the State. None but the blind fanaticist can fail to be impressed with the importance of the movement which has thus been solemnly inaugurated in behalf of constitutional right and national unity.

For the present it only remains to note

final action of the convention. Before adjourning, committees were appointed, consisting members from each county and the city of Baltimore, one to proceed to Annapolis and present the address and resolutions of the body to General Assembly now in session, and another to procure signatures throughout the State the memorial heretofore put in circulation praying a repeal or modification of the constitution and law of the State, which disfranchises a large majority of its citizens. An executive committee was also constituted to take charge of the general subjects involved in the movement, and with power to recall the convention whenever deemed necessary. The resolution as finally adopted by the convention are given in our report. The memorial above referred to we have heretofore published, but the names here again to accompany:



mere ignorance. The most scientific and skilful breeders having exhausted their powers in breeding these cattle up to their present condition, it is a little too bad to have a mere ignoramus in the science talk of improving the one or the other by crossing. I am glad to find, however, that the Massachusetts *Plowman*, a judicious paper, from which the article is taken, does not encourage the practice. He only says, though "this matter of crossing may be carried too far," I say, it should never be begun.

Mr. Quincy's famous experiment, or rather his many years profitable experience in soiling, it is well to remember, to show its practicability under suitable circumstances. But it does not suit our circumstances just now. Our cows must wait on themselves, as we are learning to do, fast—(I helped to cook my own breakfast this morning.) But with a clover lot near the stables, we may save the time we would lose in hunting up horses from the pasture, by cutting and taking the green food to their stables or yards. We should guard, too, if necessary, against summer droughts, by crops of drilled corn to ensure a continued supply of green food.

I must bring this "Run" to a halt; as, if not myself out of breath, it is very likely I have tired you and your readers. Suffice to say, I have found your January No. very suggestive. I congratulate you and your readers on its appearance and quality.

Very truly yours, RUSTICUS.

The Chinch Bug--how to Exterminate the pest of the Wheat.

Dr. H. Sherman, formerly of Goodale, now of this city, has made a discovery regarding the breeding of the chinch bug, which, we believe, will make it an easy matter to totally eradicate this curse of wheat-growers. He writes as follows:

The chinch bug having destroyed my wheat crop for a number of years, I was anxious to get rid of him, and I believe I have tracked him home and can destroy him, root and branch. I believe that next season, if the farmers will follow my advice, they may raise a good crop of wheat, and not lose a bushel from the ravages of the bug. This is the important secret. My investigation led me to believe that the seed-wheat or kernel was used as a sort of "foster mother" by the bug, and I find by inspection through a microscope that in all wheat grown upon land where there are bugs, is deposited in the blow, or fuzzy end of the kernel, a large quantity of eggs, which produce the bugs next season.

Dr. Sherman says he will convince any farmer of the truth of this if they will bring him a sample of wheat grown where there were plenty of bugs.

It follows that if the kernel of seed-wheat is the general depository of the eggs of the chinch bug that our farmers have been sowing the pest each year as regularly as they have their wheat, and it follows that if such is the case the eradication of the bug will be easily accomplished, either by sowing no wheat that has been in contact with the bug, or by steeping the seed in some solution before sowing which will destroy the larva.—*Wanegan Gazette.*

IMPROVEMENT.

The following very timely remarks, we copy from the *Field and Fireside*, published in Raleigh, N. C.:

During the tremendous struggle which has just closed, the South has been left far behind in the march of improvement. A large proportion of our people devoted every energy of their minds and bodies to the mighty work before them, and every branch of industry, except those directly connected with the prosecution of the War, was in a great degree neglected. Agriculture, of course, suffered the fate of all her sisters, and now that we are at liberty once more to pursue "the plans of fair delightful peace," we find ourselves in almost a primitive state of destitution. Our laborers, at present, are scattered to the four winds, and we know not where to look for a future supply; our fences destroyed, our buildings demolished, our finances reduced to nonentity. Our danger is lest we should fall into apathy and neglect the great advantages still remaining to us. Our situation is by no means hopeless, and we have yet the power to become great, prosperous and happy.

To do this, we must arouse all our energies and make every effort to overtake our neighbors; we must use the same means which have advanced them so far ahead of us.

Our great need is labor-saving machinery in all the departments of domestic life; one great evil from which we have suffered heretofore has been the superabundance of labor, making time of but little value, and requiring the farmer to study how to employ his laborers, so as to fill up their time, rather than to use it to the best advantage.

We must have new and improved implements and modes of culture, the best seeds of the valuable plants, the latest and most improved varieties, and those best suited to our climate. We want, too, the most improved breeds of animals, from poultry upwards to blooded horses and cattle. We want Agricultural Societies in every county, all harmoniously co-operating with a "head centre," as the Fenians so naively express it.

Let us work together to attain these ends; let us help one another to make these steps, and our progress, though slow, will be sure. The greater the difficulties which oppose us, the more brilliant will be our triumph, and that we shall ultimately attain this, we sincerely believe.

Gently as lillies shed their leaves,
When summer days are fair,
The beauteous snow comes floating down
Like blossoms on the air;
Falling, unfolding softly white
And fleecing o'er with forms of light
The dead and desolate domain
Where winter holds its iron reign. *Mrs. Hale.*

Pretty—ain't it?



MALE CASHMERE GOAT.

THE CASHMERE GOAT.

Animals at various times have been introduced into this country under the name of Cashmere Goats. Probably the first which were claimed to have been brought directly from the Himalaya Mountains, were introduced by Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, in 1852. Since that time, goats presenting precisely similar characters have been imported from Asia minor, some of these have been called Cashmere goats, and others have been called Angora goats.—Having seen some of those imported by Dr. Davis, and several of subsequent importations—both those called Cashmere and those called Angora—we are able to say that they are just alike. We may remark in passing, that as early as 1836 some Angora goats were brought from France to New York, and that from descriptions given of them, there is reason to believe they were of the same variety as those introduced under this name at a later day.

The fleece of the animal sometimes called Angora, and sometimes Cashmere, consists of long silky hair. Dr. Davis brought from India, as he stated, a portion of what is called a Cashmere shawl, which we had the opportunity of examining. It seemed to be composed of a material of shorter staple and much more downy than the hair of the goat above named.

Dr. Davis in a letter to the writer of this article,

dated Columbia, S. C., December 23d, 1852, stated that he brought to this country with the goats before mentioned, some Thibet (or Tibet) goats, of which he spoke as follows: "The Thibet has wool under the hair, which is combed out. * * * * The wool or down of the Thibet yields about half a pound at a combing, and is worth \$20 per lb." In an interview with him at New York, in 1854, he exhibited a sample of the wool of the Thibet goat, and he was understood to state that though shawls are made from the fleece of the long-haired goat before spoken of, it was from down of the Thibet goat that those of the greatest value are produced.

The description given by Dr. Davis of the Thibet goat, agrees with that given of the true Cashmere shawl goat. In an article attributed to *Chambers' Journal*, the goat which produces the material for fabrics alluded to, is spoken of as "having, in addition to a heavy coat of hair, an abundant coat of soft down."

It is said that this goat loses its fine down when attempted to be acclimated in any other land. On its native mountains its habitat is just below the snow line. "It has been introduced into Bengal, into Cashmere, into the Punjab, into Persia, and into several parts of Europe, and has undergone different modifications at each remove. * * In fact the shawl-goat of Thibet soon degenerates into the common goat of the country."

This statement will not apply to California.—The Cashmere improves greatly here, as we can show samples of the California fleece containing the down alluded to.—*California Farmer.*



FEMALE CASHMERE GOAT.

PAULAR vs. INFANTADO.

At the request of a correspondent we publish the following communication from A. M. Clark, a prominent sheep raiser of St. Albans, Vermont, for the benefit of all interested in the matter. It is copied from the *St. Albans Messenger*, of December 19th, 1865:

"Middlebury, Vt., September 23, 1847.

"This may certify that I have this day sold to D. P. Pond of Cornwall, State aforesaid, six full blood Merino ewes, four of them being of the age of one year; and one of them bearing the age of two years. Said sheep are of the Paular breed, a part of them being purchased by myself and R. P. Hall, of Stephen Atwood of Connecticut; and the other portion of said ewes were raised by me, and are precisely the same in pedigree as those purchased of Mr. Atwood, as I bred them from said Atwood sheep. I will here insert a certificate which I obtained of Mr. Atwood, and reads as follows:

"Woodbury, January 27th, 1844,
Litchfield Co., State of Connecticut.

"This may certify that Elgin Hammond and R. P. Hall of Addison County, State of Vermont, have this day purchased of me three full blood Merino bucks, and of me and others twenty-seven full blood Merino ewes, descendants from my stock of the Paular breed, which originated from the celebrated flock imported by Col. Humphrey of Derby, New Haven County, State of Connecticut. STEPHEN ATWOOD. Signed EDWIN HAMMOND."

If the above certificates do not fully explode the recent Infantado bubble, when applied to the Atwood and Hammond sheep, I don't know what evidence could be adduced. For my part, I am satisfied that both Mr. Atwood and Hammond made the above statement understandingly—that they knew the kind of sheep they were breeding and selling. This takes us back to 1802, for the Paular name of the Humphrey importation of the Spanish Merino sheep. This new attempt to brand a few flocks in this State with

this new and delicate name—Infantado—is simply ridiculous, and was intended to give a few breeders an advantage over the large portion of our Merino sheep owners. It was amusing to see how fast the Infantado flocks were taking root. I know of several full blood sheep owners that tried to amuse their friends visiting their flocks, by pointing out some new characteristic of this new family of sheep.

I saw an article in one of our papers not long since, where the gentleman's flock only consisted of 15 to 20 sheep, and he divided them into two classes, the Atwood variety, and the Hammond Infantado. He will have to inform his next visitor that he now keeps the pure Atwood and Hammond Paular. The only change in the name of our blood sheep that we ever ought to aspire to is American Merino, instead of Spanish Merino, as this name was so well earned and established when our worthy and much esteemed friend, George Campbell, Esq., of Westminster, Vt., took upon himself the risk of going to Europe, and there competing for the prize, and came off victorious. After such a test of the improvements made on our imported sheep should we, as Vermonters, not be willing to use the name American Merino. We should be proud of such a pioneer as Mr. G. Campbell proved himself in the introduction of our sheep in Hamburg, and probably, had it not been for him, we should not at this time have been represented abroad. As a State, we have too much at stake, to trifle with any new names or notions respecting the blood and breed of our sheep, so well established.

I have recently sold two Paular Merino ewes, to a gentleman in Boston, at \$1200—and I would like to have some of the Infantado breeders at the depot to examine them, and decide whether crossing them with their Infantados would in their judgment, improve them. A. M. CLARK.

CULTIVATION OF THE POTATO.

The following is taken from the *Germantown Telegraph*, from an article by a correspondent, headed: "The Potato, its Origin, History and Cultivation:

The soil best suited to potatoes is a *deep* loam, but a large crop has been taken from light sand well manured. It is of great importance that the soil should be deep and loose.

A good plan is to select a patch from the corn field, and plow it up *deep* and well before it freezes, and let it lay all winter. If you wish early potatoes the next summer, plant, by turning a furrow on to them, two or three rows where you plow in the fall; by this plan the potatoes will do to dig for table use some two and a half to three weeks earlier than the others planted at the usual time. The only disadvantage is that they must be placed nearer together, for they are more liable to miss than when planted in the spring.

The next spring give the patch a good coat of manure, spread all over the surface, as is usually done for wheat. As soon as the ground will admit of it, commence planting by putting the potatoes in every third furrow. Some are very particular to lay the potato set with the cut side down. From actual experiments, both by myself and others, I am convinced that there is no use in this; my plan is to drop them from a basket or bucket; if the ground is in proper order the set will remain where it is dropped. Care should be taken to drop the sets on the side of the furrow next the plowed ground, and not more than fifteen, nor less than ten inches apart.—After the sets are all in the ground, the patch should be well harrowed. As soon as the most forward shoots begin to show, it should be again harrowed well.

After this I use nothing but the hoe-harrow. As the ground was made in good order, there is not much trouble with weeds. They should be hoe-harrowed four or five times before they come out in flower; after this they should not be disturbed, except to pull up any weeds which may show themselves in the rows, and that only to preserve them from going to seed.

Some prefer planting on the sod; a very good crop may be obtained in this way, and potatoes thus planted are less liable to be injured by dry weather, and some think are less liable to rot. If planted in this manner, I prefer to spread the manure on the sod, and put the potatoes in every third furrow.—When this plan is adopted, more hoe-harrowing and weeding will be required. I am opposed to hillling or plowing potatoes; plant them deep and there is no necessity.

Some think that by ridging they place more of the stalk under ground, and thereby increase the yield. I have tried both plans in the same patch, and prefer the level system.

I prefer good-sized potatoes for planting. From experiments and observations I have come to the following conclusions:—That large potatoes produce larger potatoes in larger quantities and of a much better quality; that the degeneracy often observed in potatoes, results from using small seed; that when potatoes of a medium size are used it is better to plant them whole, and where large ones are used to cut them in half only.

I arrive at this conclusion both by experiment and by the following reasoning:

The set, when it first sprouts, obtains its nourish-

ment from the body of the cutting until this is all exhausted; but as soon as it sprouts it also throws out roots into the soil. Until the starch and sugar in the set is all exhausted, these roots do little but increase in size. As soon as the substance of the original set is exhausted, the plant must obtain nourishment from the soil by means of its roots.

Now, by planting large sets, we give to each sprout a larger proportion of nourishment, and this enables the plant to extend its roots before they are called upon for actual service.

I know that potatoes can be raised from parings. This may do in ground which is strong and in good condition, but in poor or hard ground it will not do.

I have found by experiment that more potatoes can be raised from the same amount of seed by cutting the potato in two instead of four pieces; and this, too, in rows side by side, one row having the seed cut in two, and the next in four, and so on throughout; that is where they are placed the same distance apart in the row, about one foot. Where those cut in two were planted one foot apart, and those cut in four eight inches, the former produced the best and largest amount of potatoes.

When potatoes are planted in cornstalk ground they should be planted early, both to avoid danger from rot, and to be out of the way of the ensuing wheat crop.

I have found that on the same land three hundred weight of guano will produce a better crop than a good coat of barnyard manure. Also that three hundred weight of superphosphate mixed with five bushels of plaster, will produce about the same quantity of much better potatoes than a good coat of manure. These remarks apply to one acre. The manure (barnyard) was spread all over the ground, and the others scattered in the furrows on top of the sets. But the succeeding crops of wheat and grass, without any additional manure was applied than where the others were used. That part to which guano was applied comes next.

It will materially increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting, and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally dust them with plaster for two or three days previous to planting.

I always dig as soon as the tops die; if this is inconvenient, mow the tops as soon as dead, and dig soon.

All the above advice is excellent; but the suggestions may be extended a little further; and one of them requires qualification. In the first place, five bushels of plaster mixed with superphosphate are simply a waste of plaster. One bushel or at most two are amply sufficient. Second: Instead of 3 cwt. of phosphate, a much better mixture would be 2 cwt. of phosphate and 20 bushels of leached or 10 bushels of unleached ashes. Third: It will not materially increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster. The plaster simply acts as a styptic and the chief good it does is in that way. Fourth: If the plastered sets are left long out of the ground they wilt up and become comparatively useless. Fifth: Always choose a cool, moist deep soil if possible, for the potato.—*Editors Maryland Farmer.*

TILTING.—The stirring up of a wasp's nest.

HOW WATER ENTERS DRAIN TILES.

This question is asked by all persons who, for the first time, direct their attention to the subject of drainage, and the solution of the problem involved in the inquiry, is rather a subject of scientific interest than a matter of practical moment; for the water does find ingress, as experiment proves. But nevertheless, there are some practical bearings in the question which demands investigation.

In the ordinary arrangement of strata of earth, there is a very permeable layer or soil and subsoil, and below a less permeable stratum or "hard-pan." The water of rains descends to this stratum, and is there retained for a longer time than in the more permeable soils above; and it is a consequence of this retention that the upper strata become submerged with water.

When drains are laid much above the level of this retentive stratum, they do not begin to carry off the surface water until this has completely saturated the whole depth of soil from the "hard-pan" up to the level of the drains, which thus obtains the water which enters it from below. It was at one time supposed to be disadvantageous to the object intended, if the surface water made its way immediately downward into the drains, as it was supposed to be not sufficiently filtered, and much of the soil enriching contents would be carried away into the drain, when it should have remained in the soil.—To obviate the immediate descent of the water into the drain, it is recommended to cover the newly laid pipe with a layer of sand, or other porous material, two or three inches, and then overlay it with a covering of stiff clay, which would cause the more even and natural descent of the surface water to the impermeable stratum below, and its subsequent ascent to the drain level, into the bottom of which it finds entrance. But recent experiments have shown the fallacy of this doctrine. We have shown in the experiments of Liebig and others, that the soil at once absorbs all the nutritious properties borne down by the rains. The permeable strata will not yield their moisture to the drain until the point of saturation has been reached below.

The manner in which the water finds admission into the drain pipe, when it has once found its way to it, is very simple and easy of explanation. If the whole drain were one continued, unbroken pipe, submerged into a supersaturated soil, a portion of water would find its way by means of what may be termed soakage, through the somewhat porous walls of the pipes, as water makes its way slowly through bricks. This soaking or sweating process would go on more readily through soft, poorly burned pipes; but in tiles very thoroughly burned, it would go on very slowly; so slowly as to defeat the purpose for which such tiles are laid down. The proportion of

water, however, which enters the jointed pipes (the only ones used) by soaking, is so inconsiderable, that we must look for some other mode of entrance, in answer to the question, "How does it get in?"

No jointed pipe can be made and laid down, in which the joints will fit sufficiently close to prevent the free access of water to the empty space within the tube. The facility for entrance, by this means, afforded by a pipe of any size, under four inches, 200 feet long, made of 13 inch sections, will exceed, by far, the capacity of the same pipe to discharge the stream which might thus find entrance.

The water, then, enters at the joints, which cannot be made close enough to prevent its ingress, and when properly laid down, the water entering the drain has its course from below upward.

Kielman appears to doubt, that sufficient space would occur between the joints of twelve or thirteen inch pipe to carry off the water which would collect. But being satisfied that the joints were the only place at which water could enter, he manufactured tiles having a length of nine inches only, in order to facilitate the admission of water. This we consider very bad policy; because it makes not only more joints than are necessary, but because short joints are more subject to disturbances than long ones. In fact, sixteen or eighteen inch tiles afford sufficient joint apertures for all the water they can convey away. There have been many calculations with regard to the amount of space between the joints of pipes; Messrs Shedd and Edson of Boston, have made some very accurate observations, bearing on this operation—so also has Vincent—this latter writer says in effect, that water requires no other means of entering the pipes than the spaces at the joints. The inner circumference of a one-inch pipe, amounts to about three inches. If, then, the width between the joints is assumed to be one eighth of a line, or one ninety-sixth part of an inch, which, in all probability, is the least possible space which is likely to occur under ordinary circumstances, it produces an entrance space equivalent to one thirty-second of a square inch. The section or opening of a one inch pipe would then have a capacity of nearly three-fourths of a square inch. Then, twenty-four or twenty-five joints, each having an entrance capacity at the joints of one ninety-sixth of an inch, will have an aggregate joint entrance capacity equivalent to the caliber to the pipe itself. In less than two rods, we have upward of twenty-five joints, therefore the minimum capacity of admission at the joints more than equals the caliber of the pipe every two rods.

But as it is not at all likely that drainage water will fill the pipes every two rods, the joints might even be made closer than one ninety-sixth of an inch, and yet admit all the water that is likely to find its way into the drain. On the other hand, there are scarcely any tiles manufactured whose joints will fit closer than one half a line, or the one twenty-fourth of an inch; therefore the water would find its way into the pipes in sufficient quantities, even if the tiles were two feet instead of one foot long.—John H. Klippert.

Sorgo Culture.

SORGHUM, OR NORTHERN SUGAR CANE.

BY WM. CLOUGH, EDITOR SORGO JOURNAL.

PLANTING AND CULTIVATING.

In the work of preparing the ground, seeding, and cultivating, the implements in common use on the farm are all that are needed. No crop affords a more generous return for labor and attention in the field than cane. It is a remarkably deep-rooted plant; hence deep ploughing is of the utmost importance. The ground should be prepared the same as for corn, with as much additional care as the operator can conveniently bestow. Lime, plaster, ashes, and well rotted manure may be used freely. The preponderance of testimony is, however, adverse to the use of fresh stable manure. The opinion which formerly prevailed that land should not be rich is exploded. No matter how rich, if not burdened with rank, undigested manures.

In planting let no time be lost in the spring after the earth is in a suitable condition to receive the seed; cover very slightly; half an inch is usually deep enough, if the soil is damp and in good condition. Soaking and sprouting the seed previously to planting will secure a gain of several days in the early growth, which is very important, as the tardiness of the cane in its early stages gives the weeds the advantage. Many report that they fail to realize any advantage from soaking the seed; perhaps the failure is from injudicious management. When the seed has been soaked, and perhaps sprouted, the condition of the soil and depth of covering should be carefully considered with reference thereto. It is hardly necessary to remark that seed which has been germinated, if planted in dry earth and covered very shallow, will of course perish. The distance between rows may be four feet, and between hills three and a half feet. In the west it is considered much the best to plant in "check rows," permitting the crop to be worked both ways with the cultivator, if drilled, or at intervals of twelve or eighteen inches. The quantity of cane which can be grown to advantage on any given breadth of ground, whether in hills or drills, depends wholly upon the nature of the soil. As this is a matter of considerable importance, it should receive careful attention. On high strong ground ten or twelve stalks may be grown in a hill, or in a space which, if the soil were weak, would not support more than two or three, and these insufficiently. If an excess of plants is allowed, the growth will be feeble and sluggish; if, on the other hand, the quantity is insufficient, the energies of the soil will develop, with some varieties of cane, innumerable *suckers*, which rob and dwarf

the main plant, and not themselves mature, or only in part. As it is desirable to occupy the ground fully with an original, uniform growth, it is best to plant an excess rather than an insufficient quantity of seed, and afterwards thin out if too many plants appear. Young cane is very tenacious, and may be transplanted with more safety than almost any other plant. The labor of transplanting is, of course, considerable, and will be generally avoided; but in latitudes where cane cannot be matured from the seed direct, this plan may be resorted to.

In cultivating, all the labor bestowed in the early stages will be well rewarded. Its sluggish growth for a few weeks after the young blades appear is discouraging to persons unacquainted with its habits, and frequently causes it to be neglected, and in some instances abandoned, at a time when it merely needs the attentions of the cultivator and hoe. Its hardness secures it from injury by what may be called rough cultivation. It submits to the utmost freedom with the implement, and pines only when neglected. Late cultivation prolongs the growth and retards maturity; hence, in latitudes where the season is short, this should be avoided. It is not proper to plough deep furrows after the cane has acquired considerable size; the roots permeate the whole ground from one row to another, and deep ploughing will sever them to such an extent as to dwarf the cane.

MATURITY.

Experiments have been made to determine the most appropriate time for harvesting the cane, also with reference to Stripping, Cutting, Topping, and Shocking, each of which will be briefly considered.

The saccharine property begins to manifest itself in most of the varieties of cane just before the seed-heads appear, and increase in richness at least in the lower part of the stalk until the seed-head is fully formed, the sugar required for the flower and to form the starch of the seed being in the mean time absorbed from the upper part of the stalk mainly from above the upper joint. After the seed is filled out and the cane fully mature, the fluids of the stalk begin to disappear, and the stores of sugar either pass down to the root or are converted to woody fibre unless the organization of the plant has been disturbed by frosts, in which case the sugar ferments and passes into the acetic state. It seems most probable that, after the maturity of the cane, its excess of wealth returns to the root, there to supply sustenance for another growth of plants, and, if not continually from the root like the common field grasses. The experiment of covering the roots and protecting them from winter would be interesting, and might afford some valuable suggestions. The precise period most appropriate for harvesting the cane is when the saccharine properties are fully developed and before any supplementary action sets in, having reference also to the purity of the juice and to its security from fermentation in case the cane is not immediately ground. This will be found to be at the time when the seed at the middle of the panicle is just beginning to harden, or to pass from the fluid to the milky state.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Tobacco Culture.

TOBACCO CURING HOUSE--COST OF GROWING THE CROP, &c.

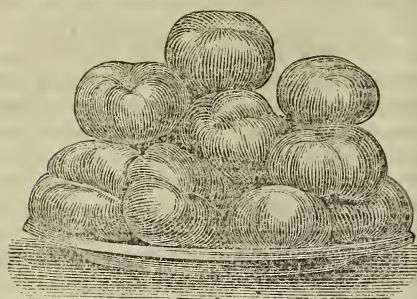
In our tour through Schuyler county, says X. A Willard, Esq., of the Utica Herald, we noticed a cheap yet very efficient tobacco house. It was erected some years since by M. D. Freer, who grows annually large quantities of tobacco at the head of Seneca Lake. The building was a cheap frame of great length, and simply covered with hemlock boards—roof and sides. The peculiarity of construction consisted of the means employed for ventilation. On the sides the boards were about fourteen feet long, running up and down, and every fourth or fifth board stood out just so as to lap over the others, and was hung at the top on a pivot.—That is, a half inch hole was bored through the board at the upper end, through which a spike with a large head secured it to the plate, so it could be readily moved either way. At the bottom, a hole was bored through the board and into the sill so as to secure it in place when enclosing the building.—When it was desired to ventilate, these pins were withdrawn and the board swung one side resting on the pin which was placed in another hole made for the purpose. Only a few minutes work were required to ventilate the whole building, and but a few minutes to close it again. Mr. Freer remarked that when he first commenced tobacco growing he did not know what success he might have, and therefore erected as cheap a building as could be made, and he adopted the plan above. It worked admirably in curing, since he was able to get a circulation of air up the entire height of the slides of the building, and the frequency of the spaces gave him control of just the amount of ventilation desired. He proposed also to do away with tying the stalks when hanging upon poles, by substituting hooks at the proper distances on the poles. The men then in hanging would commence at one end, and would simply raise the stalk and catch it on the hook. In this way much labor would be saved and the expense of twine obviated. There would be less liability by this arrangement of injuring the tobacco leaf. Mr. Freer has been very successful in growing the tobacco plant on the flats above Watkins, and gets immense yields annually, per acre. The great secret of tobacco growing, he believes, is in the liberal application of manures and in clean culture. The land is first put in good tilth, and then marked out in rows, three feet nine inches apart, and the plants set two feet apart in the row. A fair growth of tobacco will give about a ton to the acre. When wages were \$1 per day the expen-

ses for cultivating and curing an acre of tobacco were \$65. This would include the entire expense of crop planting, weeding, hanging, stripping and putting up in cases together with interest on land, dry-house and fixtures. At present prices for labor he estimates the expenses at \$100 per acre. He regards tobacco growing on lands adapted to the plant one of the most profitable kinds of farming in which one can engage. The tobacco grown at the head of the lake and in the vicinity of Watkins and Havana, is of extra fine flavor and quality.—We notice that the tobacco crop of Connecticut this year is the heaviest ever known. At present prices its value is estimated at \$6,000,000. At old prices \$1,750,000 would be a reasonable estimate. Large quantities are exported to Cuba, and much goes to Germany, and after taking the trip to Europe, comes back, it is thought, wonderfully improved.

TOBACCO BED.—Wm. H. White, of Conn., a correspondent of Miner's Rural American, says: "To those of your readers intending to raise a crop of tobacco the coming year, allow me to offer the following advice in regard to preparation of a plant bed. If a new one is to be prepared, select a sheltered location which is exposed to the morning and mid-day sun, a rich, deep and warm soil; plow or spade it deep and fine, any time before the ground freezes; if you have, or can procure hen manure, put on a bushel to the square rod of surface before plowing; other manure, well rotted and free from weed seed, will do in a good, liberal quantity. If you have tobacco, take the stalks when stripped and cover the bed as left after plowing or spading, and let them remain till spring; they will impart much fertilizing matter to the soil. Old beds should have a similar preparation to give best results."

TOBACCO.—There are about thirty species of tobacco, all possessing nearly the same properties. It is said the plant was first found in Yucatan. It was taken to Spain, and from thence to Portugal. From Portugal it was carried to different European kingdoms. Snuff-taking commenced in Paris, Catherine de Medicis, being its first patron. Soon after the settlement of America, it became an important article of commerce, and 120 pounds was the stipend paid for a wife, by some of the early settlers of Virginia. The editor of the California Farmer asks—"Was it the practice in early days for the women in old Virginia to smoke their gallants into matrimony?"

RAPID growth develops an apple rapidly; but it also throws it farther into the fall—making it a later as well as a larger apple, more juicy, but less flavored."



THE TILDEN TOMATO.

This highly valuable new variety originated with Mr. Henry Tilden, of Davenport, Iowa, in the year 1858. It was the result of a cross between the common large red, as one parent; and either the apple, peach or plum variety, as the other parent, which, it might be difficult to state, as they were all planted in close proximity.

The plant is somewhat dwarf in habit, the branches rarely reaching three feet in length, even when trained on stakes. The fruit sets mainly within two feet of the crown, and often outweighs the vine. Plants from late sown seed, set out ten days after the Large Red variety, matured their first fruit twenty days in advance of the latter; the Tilden being ripe July 10th, and the Large Red, July 31st. This was on what is called *late* soil.

As little or none of the fruit was sent to market, I can only speak *relatively* of its productiveness, which surpasses that of any one of 13 sorts I have thoroughly tested. I had a field of 47-100 of an acre of the Fejee and Large Red Tomatoes, which yielded 326 bushels, or at the rate of 694 bushels per acre.

The Tilden commenced bearing earlier, and continued nearly four weeks later than the other kinds, in fact have now (Oct. 26th) plenty of fruit upon them. I should not hesitate to estimate its crop at 800 bushels per acre.

In shape the larger fruit is uniformly *oval*, which is the normal form of this variety; the medium-sized fruit are round—biscuit-shaped,—and the smaller ones are spherical. The warty excrescences about the calyx end, which so often disfigure the fruit of other varieties, are never seen in the Tilden.

The color is a brilliant scarlet, and the skin is smooth, glossy, and rarely wrinkled. The flesh is remarkably solid, and high flavored, giving a richer and less watery pulp when cooked than any other. Its crowning excellence, as a market sort, is its unequalled *keeping quality*. The first fruit which ripened on my vines, July 10th, was gathered July 19th, still in eatable condition. It may fairly be relied upon to keep 5 to 6 days after ripening.

It is essential to the preservation of its purity that it be planted at a distance from all other kinds (preferably, like the writer, plant none other,) and that seed be saved only from the largest and smoothest *oval-shaped* fruit. Manure well in the hill, as well as broadcast. For early fruit let the vines run on the ground, or on brushwood, or straw. To secure the largest *crop*, train on stakes or a trellis.

However superlative the above description may seem, if any of your readers will try the Tilden once, they will have no occasion to regret taking the advice of a

"Novice."

—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Nitrate of Soda as a Top-Dressing.

Nitrate of Soda is a most valuable application to the wheat crop; when it seems slow to start, or when the blades are pale, sickly, yellow, or in any manner weak, it gives it a quick growth, turns the leaves green and at once causes them to assume a healthy appearance and greatly increases the product. It also conduces very much to the brightness in color and strength of the straw. On grass land as a top dressing it is far superior to any other manure that I know of; it greatly increases the product at the time of mowing and keeps the meadows luxuriantly green for a long period afterwards.

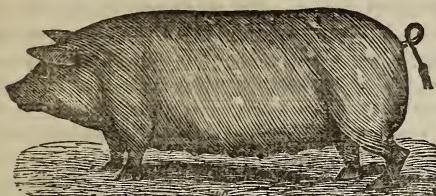
It has in some respects the same effects as Peruvian Guano on the crops in its early growth, but cannot perform all the functions of that manure, inasmuch as it does not contain any Phosphate of Lime or any compound analogous to it. It however has an advantage over Peruvian Guano in being more efficient when applied as a top-dressing, especially when used in the winter or early in the spring. The proper quantity per acre is about fifty pounds, which should be reduced to the finest powder. As a top-dressing to wheat it should be applied in conjunction with common salt—about two bushels of salt to fifty pounds of the Chili Saltpetre.

—*Dr. James Higgins.*

GATHERING TURNIPS.—Wm. Hodges, Esq., near Rochester, New York, gives the Utica Herald an account of the way he manages his turnip crop. He says the best method of topping ruta bagas and similar turnips, and which I have adopted, after trying many others, is as follows: Never cut off the tops, before pulling, with a hoe, as some one recommends in the Herald, but pull and lay on the ground in rows. Then with a sharp spade cut off the tops.—I can do this as fast as three men can pull them; then throw them into piles, and cover with leaves until ready to draw away, or pit them. I put all mine in pits this year. They keep better so than in cellars.

Liv Stock Register.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer* speaking of this breed of hogs, says: I will give a few reasons why I prefer the Berkshire to all other breeds of swine: 1st, they are less liable to disease; 2d, they are more prolific and better nurses; 3d, they will fatten young and make hogs that will bring a better profit to the farmer, as they fatten on a less amount of feed than any other hog; 4th, they combine all the good qualities that a farmer wants in a hog, maturing quickly, fattening easily, and for shipping they are less liable to break down, owing to the fact they are more active and stouter than any other. The Berkshire hog is a lengthy hog, giving good middling, large shoulders and hams, fine head and jole, which makes a hog weigh heavy. You can make them weigh from 250 to 300 lbs., at from 8 to 10 months old, which saves wintering. Pigs coming the middle of March, or first of April, may be butchered the first of January.

The younger you can get your hogs to market, the less liable you are to lose them by disease.—Most breeds of hogs that you undertake to feed to bring them to market young, you spoil them, as they will not bear driving nor shipping; the bone does not develop fast enough, and the hog breaks down.

A correspondent of Miner's *Rural American* thus speaks of the "points of a good hog":—In the true Berkshire, the result of a cross between the Chinese and Neapolitan varieties, we find the nearest approach to a desired standard, the chief points of which are as follows:—The breast and loins should be broad, the bone and joints small, and the legs just long enough to prevent the belly from touching the ground; the feet should be firm, even, upright and sound; the head should be broad and thick; the snout short, and the ears light, thin and inclined slightly forward.

Nor is color to be overlooked in determining the breed of the animal. A dark skin and thin hair shows Neapolitan blood; a white skin and medium size indicate the Chinese breed, while a light or reddish hue, with dark spots, denotes the Berkshire.

The poets have much to say about moonlight, but it is only second-hand sunshine.

CAUTIONS FOR THOSE HAVING SHEEP.

We copy the following excellent suggestions about sheep from a circular issued by F. C. D. McKay, Esq., the general Agent of the American Emigrant Company. The company have already over 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who have purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from fifty to two hundred head:

1. Keep sheep dry under foot, with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.
2. Take up lamb backs early in summer, and keep them up until December 1st following, when they may be turned out.
3. Drop or take out the lowest bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus saving broken limbs.
4. Count, every day.
5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep—BY NO MEANS IN THE SPRING.
8. Give lambs a little "mill-feed" in time of weaning.
9. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
11. Separate all weak or thin or sick from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.
12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound, and if it is in fly time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters, tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
14. Don't let sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.
15. Cut tag-locks in early spring.
16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran—prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.
17. If one is lame examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoof if unsound, and apply tobacco, with blue vitrol boiled in a little water.
18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of sheep that dies.
19. Have some good work by, to refer to at least; this will be money in your pocket.

DRY HAY FOR COWS IN SUMMER.—Cows sometimes get a surfeit of grass, especially in wet, marm weather, when the grass is succulent and rich. This feed distends the bowels uncomfortably. An armful of dry hay once a day will serve to absorb some of this moisture and benefit the cow in several respects.

THE
MARYLAND FARMER:
 AT \$1.50 PER ANNUM,
 PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST OF EACH MONTH,

BY
 S. S. MILLS & CO.
 No. 24 South Calvert Street,
CORNER OF MERCER,
 BALTIMORE.

S. SANDS MILLS, } PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
 E. WHITMAN, }

BALTIMORE, FEBRUARY 1, 1866.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION :

\$1.50 per annum, in advance.
 6 copies for \$7.50—10 copies for \$12.50.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING :

For 1 square of 10 lines, or less, \$1 for each insertion.
 1 page for 12 months.....\$100 00
 1 " 6 "60 00
 1 " 12 "60 00
 1 " 6 "35 00
 1 page Single insertion,.....15 00
 and \$10 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five. Cards from 10 to 12 lines, yearly, \$10—half yearly, \$6.

Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly in advance.

THE "MARYLAND FARMER."—An esteemed West River, Md., correspondent, writing us says: "You will please find enclosed \$1.50, my subscription in advance for the present year, for the "Maryland Farmer," which I always send with great interest, and I hope advantage. In my judgment it well sustains the ancient reputation of the old "Maryland Farmer," and is quite equal to any of its Northern contemporaries. Sincerely hoping that you meet with the success which your efforts deserves, I remain, truly your friend."

Another subscriber, writing from New London, Frederick county, Md., says: "I shall try and push your circulation as I have opportunity, as I think your "Farmer" worth an effort on the part of its readers to extend the circulation over our State generally, as well as in our sister Southern States."

Another correspondent from Charlotte, N. Carolina, writing on another subject, thus incidentally speaks of our *Farmer*—"It will give me pleasure to show the *Farmer* to my friends here, and I hope subscribers may thus be added to your very interesting and valuable paper. I am confident that incalculable service would be done the agricultural interest of the country, if every cultivator of the soil would read, study and observe the precepts inculcated in the *Maryland Farmer*; though a new subscriber, I hope to live till I am an old one."

OUR SUCCESS.

We avail ourselves of this occasion to return to numerous friends our most cordial thanks for the interest manifested by them in the success of our *Maryland Farmer*. The very large increase to our subscription list is truly encouraging—embracing names from almost every State from Maine to Georgia, together with the flattering encomiums received by every mail, make us more than hopeful. It is not only a stimulant to increased exertion on our part, but also an evidence of appreciation on the part of our friends. In spite of all the drawbacks consequent upon the long strife between the sections, we have succeeded in establishing the "*Farmer*" upon a firm and sure basis.

To our friends everywhere therefore we would appeal to make an effort to aid us in swelling up our list to the complement for which we have been aiming. We will not cease to agitate this subject—not being fraught with any danger to the State—until we can roll up a 15,000 subscription list. It can be done, and must, and that too with little effort,—judging by what has been already accomplished in that direction—if our friends will only make one determined and united effort to assist in pushing our car triumphantly on. From old Virginia and States further South subscribers have been pouring in upon us, and still continue at this writing, but we are not yet ready to exclaim with a certain king and warrior, "Hold! enough!"—but would say, rather, in the more euphonious language of the Razor-strop man, "a few more wanted of the same sort."

ADVERTISING.

We would suggest—and that for the first time since we have been publishing the *Farmer*—that, Merchants, Manufacturers, Machinists, and trades people generally would find the **MARYLAND FARMER** a most excellent medium to make known their business to the Agricultural world. Our paper has now a wide circulation, embracing many of the best names in the country, especially in Maryland and further South, and cannot fail to promote the interests of all who seek to enlarge their business. As to the advantages of advertising, no argument is needed.

"When you find a man doing more business than you are, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers. The business man who puts his sign in the newspapers does a much wiser thing than when he fastens it over the store, and who would think of neglecting that? The man who advertises informs the public that he wants trade, and his card in the newspapers. No matter how well a business man is known, he can always pick up new customers if he will take the pains to advertise; for by neglecting the means of securing trade it loses the best of his profits."

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

We must apologize to our readers for the non-appearance of the article on Sheep Husbandry which we promised in our last. The subject is an important one and requires to be thoroughly treated, and we have, therefore, thought it more advisable to defer it until we collate and condense the mass of material which we have collected with reference to it.

Maryland Sorgo Convention.

This convention will convene in this city on February 13th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Armitage Hall, Paca Street. A full attendance is expected, and matters of great importance to those interested in Sorgo Culture will be brought up for consideration and discussion. All are requested to bring samples of Syrup and Sugar, specimens of seed-heads, models of apparatus, and any facts bearing on this enterprise that will prove of interest.

POTATOES.—A correspondent in Washington, D. C., writes us as follows:—"In your Dec. No. you speak of a Hoosier who raised a crop of potatoes by plowing and covering with earth 3 inches deep, and then covering with straw. Mr. Frank Staples, of Richmond, Va., raised 600 bushels on three-fourths of an acre, simply by scioning the potatoes broadcast in swaths, about 5 feet wide on the top of the ground, and covering knee deep with old straw, never touching them from the time they were sowed until he dug them—and they were the finest and smoothest I ever saw."

SALE OF A FARM IN HOWARD COUNTY.—Hon. T. C. Peters, President of the New York State Agricultural Society, has purchased recently of John Orem, Esq., his farm adjoining Carroll's Manor, nineteen miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, containing 350 acres for \$10,500. Mr. Peters intends to stock his farm with choice breeds of Sheep, for the purpose of stimulating sheep husbandry and wool growing in this State. We know Mr. Peters personally and welcome him and his family to "My Maryland."

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.—The United States consul at Manchester, England, under date of January 6th, informs the Department of State that the cattle disease has made frightful progress, the cases for the week ending the date of his dispatch being 7,693—an increase of 1,437 upon the returns of the previous week. He reports that the authorities are making every exertion possible to restrain the plague, but without the slightest appearance of success. The disease, he asserts, has been discovered to bear some striking analogy to small-pox, and many experiments in vaccination are being made.

Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange.

At the annual meeting held January 15th, the following gentlemen were elected Directors to manage the affairs of the Association for the present year:

Directors—Israel M. Parr, P. P. Pendleton, Wm. Crichton, Oliver C. Zell, J. F. Wheatley, C. W. Baer, Henry C. Corner, J. J. Turner, Sam'l R. Patterson, George T. Kenly, Charles B. Jones, John M. Buck, McHenry Grafton, Henry Duvall, Joshua Walker.

At a meeting of the Directors held for organization the next day, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Israel M. Parr. *1st Vice President*—John M. Buck. *2d Vice President*—J. J. Turner. *Treasurer*—McHenry Grafton. *Secretary*—John P. Paca. *Executive Committee*—J. F. Wheatley, Henry Duvall, P. P. Pendleton.

SHORT-HORNS.—We learn from the *Louisville Industrial and Commercial Gazette*, that Ross Winans, Esq., of Baltimore, has purchased of Messrs. W. & B. Warfield, of Lexington, Ky., the eminent breeders, the following Short-Horn cows and heifers:—Duchess of Gordon; Fairy Chilton; Beauty, 2d; Mattee Mag; Lady Gay; Rose; George Ann, 2d; Cherry, 14th; Miss Estill; Miss Hunt and Red Rose.

POTATO CULTURE.—In Mr. A. W. Harrison's article on this subject, in our last No., the yield of the Monitor should have been 245 bushels per acre, and the date of the planting of the Harrison, No. 241 and 380, was April 15, not May 15th.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

[Having published the article alluded to, in our January No. we call the attention of our readers to the above errata.—*Eds. Farmer.*]

GOATS.—There is much said about goats being healthy among horses, sheep, &c. Will you please state what, if any, are the benefits of keeping them, known to science? *A Reader.* [We have no personal knowledge on this subject, and therefore, quote the following from Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia: "Goats emit at all times a strong and disagreeable odor named *hircine*, which, however, is not without its use, for if one of these animals be kept in a stable, it is affirmed that it will be an effectual preventive of the staggers, a nervous disorder which is often very fatal to horses."]—*Country Gentleman.*

The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs for 1866.—We are in receipt of this valuable Annual issued by Messrs. Luther Tucker & Sons, of the "Cultivator and Country Gentleman," Albany, New York. It treats upon almost every subject interesting to the farmer and horticulturist—is beautifully illustrated with 130 engravings of fruits, flowers, implements, stock, &c., and should be in the hands of all interested in these matters. It is cheap—only 30 cents—address as above.



Ram Young Grimes--owned by Harlow Bros., Darien, N. Y. and bred by Geo. Campbell, Westminster, Vt.

RAM YOUNG GRIMES.

Editors Maryland Farmer:

I send you for this month a cut of one of the most celebrated improved Merino Rams in the State of New York. Judged by the extraordinary constitution which he has shown and which he imparts, in a remarkable degree, to his progeny, he is undoubtedly the best ram of his age in the State.—During the year 1864 he served 430 ewes at \$100 each, and sheared a fleece of 24 lbs. 11 oz., when four years old. The year past, or for 1865, he has served an equal number of ewes and is in good condition, and will shear nearly or quite as much as he did the year before. For the year 1866 his owners are offered \$2,000 to allow one man the use of him to 200 ewes. Having known him since a yearling, I speak from personal knowledge. Directly or indirectly he must have earned for his owners at least \$15,000 already. The portrait does not flatter him. We shall have some of his stock on sale this fall.

Darien, N. Y.

T. C. PETERS.

PEDIGREE OF YOUNG GRIMES.—Got by Old Grimes—by Sweepstakes—dam by Old Woodstock, by Master, by Old Black—grand dam by Old Pomp from Campbell's Ewe—Pomp by Black Hawk, by Old Matchless.

TO TEST THE QUALITY OF WOOL.—A Texas paper says: Take a lock of wool from the sheep's back and place it upon an inch rule. If you can count from thirty to thirty-three of the spirals or folds in the space of an inch, it equals in quality the finest electoral or Saxony wool grown. Of course when the number of spirals to the inch diminishes, the quality of the wool is relatively inferior. Many tests have been tried, but this is considered the simplest and best. Cotswold wool and some other inferior wools do not measure nine spirals to the inch. With this test, every farmer has in possession a knowledge which will enable him to form a correct judgement of all this kind of wool. There are some coarse wools which experienced wool growers do not rank as wool, but as hair, on account of the hardness and straightness of the fibre.

TILE DRAIN.—Swampy and other soft soils can be underdrained with tiles by laying narrow boards in the bottom of the trench for the tiles to rest on, in which case horse-shoe tiles can be used, whereas when they rest on the earth it is better to use pipe tile, to prevent their being undermined and clogged by earth borers which infest such places.—*Ohio Farmer.*

REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE AGRICULTURAL AID SOCIETY.

We have received from the Secretary, **LAWRENCE SANGSTON**, Esq., his report of the operations of this Association up to December 23, 1865. He thus states the objects of the organization:

Shortly after the close of the civil war, which devastated so large a portion of the Southern States, and more particularly the neighboring State of Virginia—leaving thousands of people in a state of utter destitution, without the means of cultivating their land or of procuring the necessary implements and seed to enable them to avoid starvation or the abandonment of their homes—a few gentlemen of this city, differing in their political views, but fully agreeing in the necessity of prompt action to afford relief to those suffering people, conceived the idea of an organized effort to supply them with stock, agricultural implements and seed to enable them to resume their farming operations and provide bread for their families. It was not proposed to place them in the attitude of paupers receiving charity, but to furnish them, at cost, with such articles as they required, and take a bond for re-payment out of the next crop, or as soon thereafter as possible.

The report expresses a very natural surprise that any one should have sought to thwart the purposes of such an association, and thus states some of the efforts made to obstruct its operations.

That an effort, at such a time, to accomplish such objects, should have met with opposition from any human being in a civilized country might well excite astonishment, but unfortunately such beings exist and are not without their influence. Immediately on the announcement of the organization and the objects it hoped to accomplish, it was made the subject of a series of attacks from the leading partisan editor of the city. Its intentions were misrepresented, its motives were traduced, its objects were grossly falsified, and all who participated in it were denounced as traitors.

The power of this man, who, for four years, with impunity, success and profit, had bullied and brow-beaten the people of Baltimore at his pleasure, had not then, as it now has, passed away, neither had the timidity arising from the style of discipline to which the public had been subjected during the same period. The very natural result was that all that class of prudent people who lacked confidence in their own loyalty, and were afraid to do or say anything that might cause it to be suspected or doubted, as well as the very large class who here, as in all communities, are happy at being furnished with an excuse for not doing what otherwise a sense of duty might compel them to do, utterly refused to have any connection with it.

While this opposition necessarily contracted the sphere of usefulness of the Society, by limiting its means, it created much embarrassment in other respects. At the period referred to, the paper in question, the *Baltimore American*, was the only one which the people of Virginia had access to, being the only paper of this city which was permitted to pass through the military mails, or to be sold where the military authority prevailed. The result was, that a large number of the people of that State, having no other means of information, and not being aware of the reputation of the paper as to veracity, and the necessity of applying to its statements and assertions the same rule universally laid down for the interpretation of dreams, were misled by its false representations—some supposing the Society to be a speculative operation, having some improper object in view—others believing it was a “Loan Bank,” as the *American* asserted, intended to give “large salaries to its officers and large dividends to its stockholders.” The former idea prevented many deserving parties from making application for assistance, from the fear that in some shape or form they were to be swindled; the latter caused the Secretary to be overwhelmed with applications for loans and mortgages sufficient to have absorbed the banking capital of the city.

The report then shows how much money was raised and how it was done:

Referring to my report of August 28th, the amount then subscribed, about \$50,000, was nearly exhausted, with several hundred applications from Eastern Virginia for seed wheat remaining unanswered. At the meeting of the Board of Directors held that day it was determined to make an effort to procure \$50,000 additional subscription to meet this pressing necessity, there being in the Tide-water counties of Virginia little or no wheat fit for seed, and the mass of the people without the means of procuring it. The ef-

fort was not successful, but \$10,000 being raised, and the season for planting too far advanced to admit of further delay; in this emergency a number of gentlemen connected with the Society as directors or subscribers nobly came to its assistance and proffered the use of their names and credit. Charles J. Baker, Esq., advanced his note at twelve months for \$5,000, and Messrs. Miles & Marshall their note for \$2,500, which were discounted by the Franklin Bank; Messrs. Charles Webb, Lewis Turner, Sr., Jacob J. Bankard and Hugh Sisson advanced their joint note for \$5,000, which was discounted by the Bank of Commerce; Israel M. Parr, Esq., his note for \$2,500, and Messrs. Wm. Crichton and George W. Ward, each their note for \$1,000, which were discounted by the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank; and Ben. F. Cator, Esq., \$750 in cash.

This timely aid enabled me to distribute seed wheat to those counties to the extent of \$39,000, reducing the quantities applied for about half in each case, Messrs. Israel M. Parr and Samuel G. Miles kindly undertaking the purchase of the wheat and its preparation for shipment, without any charge or commission.

The report then states the plan adopted for the distribution of wheat and agricultural implements and how the money was disbursed:

The plan of operations adopted by the Directors was to select in each of the counties in which they proposed to operate, two or three gentlemen of the highest respectability and position, to act as local agents, who understood the wants of their immediate neighborhoods, and would receive, endorse and forward the applications, receive and distribute the articles sent, and collect and remit to the Secretary bonds for re-payment.

* * * * *

The total amount of subscriptions and loans is \$77,120, which was distributed to 915 persons residing in thirty counties, for which 711 bonds amounting to \$57,339 87, have been received and deposited in bank, subject to the control of the Executive Committee, and 204 bonds amounting to \$19,218 37, are yet to be forwarded by the county agents; it will probably be two or three months before they are all received, owing to the absence of mail facilities in most of the counties and the necessity of awaiting private opportunities of transmission.

Then follow tables recapitulating the operations of the Society:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash loans to 27 persons in sums of \$50 to \$400.....	\$4,350.00
Horses	7,310.00
Agricultural implements and machinery.....	24,042.55
Seed wheat.....	39,877.72
Guano.....	977.97
	<hr/>
	\$76,558.24

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer is \$805.59.

Purchases.—18,182 bushels seed wheat, 5,081 bags. 98 horses, 3 steam saw mills, 7 threshing machines, 12 wheat drills, 7 buggy horse rakes, 2 combined reaping and mowing machines, 6 mowing machines, 15 hay cutters, 6 grindstones, 3 clever hullers, 613 ploughs, 43 harrows, 87 cultivators, 914 pieces plough castings, 46 set wagon harness, 217 sets plough harness, 2 wheat fans, 3 corn shellers, 1 pair French burr millstones, 4 bolting cloths, 3 blacksmith shops, 1 cooking stove, 16 tons Rhodes' phosphate, 2 domestic mills, 53 pieces cedar ware, 728 pieces hardware, axes, hoes, shovels, spades, &c. Clover and Garden seed, \$376.88.

Appended to the report are a number of extracts from the agents of the Society, appointed at different points in Virginia, tide-water as well as in the Valley, which not only indicate the great good that has been accomplished in the various sections, but also the grateful spirit in which the movement was met and appreciated by the people.—Besides the agent at Winchester, Mr. Burgess, there were the following county agents, from whom extracts are given:

Thomas N. Ashby, Warren county, Va.; R. H. Lyell, Richmond county, Va.; James H. Clark, Clarke county, Va.; John N. Gresham, King and Queen county, Va.; Dr. Thomas M. Miller, Newton, Frederick county, Va.; John L. Stansbury, Spotsylvania county, Va.; William T. Samuel, King William county, Va.; David J. Miller, Middlesex, Fredericksburg, Va.; William H. Hainsborough, Stafford county, Va.; H. B. Tomlin, King William county, Va.; Hon. William Boulware, King William county, Va.; R. C. Dabney, Spotsylvania county, Va.; Alfred Palmer,

Middlesex county, Va.; John E. Segar, Middlesex county, Va.; Col. Thomas Brown, Westmoreland county, Va.; George M. Carter, Westmoreland county, Va.

Mr. Sangston has, we know, devoted many months of unremitting labor to the work he so generously undertook. It has occupied his whole time, and has rendered it necessary for him to travel constantly from point to point, and he has kept over thirteen hundred accounts upon his books. For all this he has never received or desired any compensation whatever. After the report had been accepted the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board, on their own behalf, and also on the part of the subscribers, be tendered to Mr. L. Sangston, the Secretary of the Society; and that in some degree to testify our appreciation of his arduous and unwearied labors, we present him, in the name of the subscribers, a suitable and appropriate service of silver, as a testimonial of his valuable services, and that a committee of three be appointed to carry this into effect.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1865.

President.....	JAMES HOOPER.
Vice-President.....	CHAS. J. BAKER.
Treasurer.....	DANIEL MILLER.
Cor. Secretary.....	LAWRENCE SANGSTON.

Directors.—James Carey, Wm. H. Baldwin, William Chesnut, G. Washington Ward, Charles Webb, Myer Stein, William Devries, German H. Hunt, B. F. Cator, Chas. M. Dougherty, Israel M. Parr, Wm. Crichton, Sam. H. Miles.

Executive Committee.—James Hooper, Jr., Charles J. Baker, Charles Webb, James Carey, B. F. Cator.

Vick's Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide.

We have received from the publisher, James Vick, of Rochester, New York, a few copies of this beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, and Guide to the Flower Garden, containing accurate descriptions of the leading floral treasures of the world, with plain and full directions for Sowing Seed, Transplanting, and after culture, embellished with about 40 engravings. It is one of the most beautiful and complete catalogues ever got up in this country, and we commend it to all interested in floriculture or the vegetable garden. See advertisement.

The Cultivator and Country Gentleman.—We have neglected to notice this best of all agricultural weeklies—conceiving it to be so well known that it needed no commendation of ours. But to friends who desire a weekly visitor we heartily recommend it as the most practical they can find. Published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, New York, at \$2.50 per annum.

Field and Fireside.—We are in receipt of this old weekly published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh, N. C. at \$5 per annum. It is ably conducted both in its literary and agricultural departments, and fully sustains its well known reputation prior to the war. Subscriptions received at this office, where copies can be examined.

Farm Journal.—A new dollar Agricultural monthly, published by Wm. B. Smith & Co., Raleigh, N. C., is deserving the encouragement of the friends of agriculture in North Carolina and elsewhere.

The Methodist Protestant.—A correspondent in Georgia, enquires whether this old religious weekly is still published in Baltimore? Yes—and was continued during the war—and has recently made its appearance in a new garb, and now looks as fresh and vigorous as ever. It was one of the few religious journals which eschewed politics during our late struggle, and confined itself purely to religious instruction. Our Methodist friends who desire this weekly can secure it by enclosing \$3 to Thomas W. Ewing, Baltimore, the indefatigable agent of the concern.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—A. B. Farquhar, of York, Pa. proprietor of these extensive works, offers to farmers and the trade, every description of Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Threshers and Cleaners, Pelton powers, Reapers and Mowers, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, Union Steam Fan Blowers, Plow Handles, &c. Those interested will refer to his advertisement.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Norris & Pusey, No. 141 Pratt street, Baltimore, with their usual liberality, propose to furnish farmers—for the *quid pro quo*—every variety of implements, machines and seeds. Give them a call.

FERTILIZERS.—We call attention to the advertisements of J. J. Turner & Co., 42 Pratt street, Baltimore, of their celebrated "Excelsior," containing Ammonia 6 per cent, Phosphate of Lime 55 per cent.—also, Coe's Super Phosphate—Super Phosphate, (Dissolved Bones)—Ammoniated Super Phosphate—Peruvian and Mexican Guanos, &c. Farmers and Merchants are referred to their advertisement.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. George Dugdale, 105 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, of this popular fertilizer.

BRUCE'S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.—Geo. E. White & Co., New York, offer to the farming public this valuable fertilizer—also Peruvian and Swan Island Guano.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION.—The Eureka Gift Association of New York, proposes, it will be seen by our advertising columns, to distribute a vast amount of Jewelry, Pianos, &c., that is, should you hold the lucky ticket.

TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—E. G. Edwards, 29 Light-st., Agent for D. M. Osborne & Co., thus timely calls attention to the Kirby's Combined Reaper and Mower, for the next season. They are well known in this State and the South.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this College, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the public.

FARM FOR SALE.—Bowen & Mercer, offer for sale a valuable farm of 140 acres.

SEEDS!—J. M. Thorburn & Co., New York, announce their Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds for 1866, as being now ready.

SAUL'S NURSERIES.—John Saul, of Washington, D. C., offers Flower Seeds by mail—also Fruit Trees, Grape vines, Strawberries, New Roses, &c.

SEEDS OF TREES, SHRUBS, FRUITS, &c.—Thos. Meehan, of Germantown Nurseries, Pa., announces his catalogue of the above as now ready.

"HINTS TO BEE KEEPERS."—See H. A. King & Co.'s advertisement offering to send Bee Hints free of charge.

SEEDLING PEARS.—Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N.Y. have for sale a few thousand Pear Seedlings.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, have now on hand and are manufacturing, every description of Agricultural Implements and Machinery for the farmer and the trade—their great manufacturing facilities enable them to offer to the public inducements equal to any house in the United States. It will be seen by their advertisement that they are agents for the celebrated Grant's Cradles and Fan Mills and Brutes Fertilizer. They also offer a large stock of Vegetable, Flower and Agricultural Seeds, both American and European.

RHODES STANDARD MANURE, is so well known that we need only call the attention of the public to the fact that B. M. Rhodes, 82 South street, Baltimore, is prepared to supply dealers and farmers with from 1 to 100 tons, at the shortest notice.

THE "MARYLAND FARMER" IN THE SOUTH.

The *Southern Cultivator* in publishing the prospectus of our *Farmer*, thus speaks of Maryland and her agricultural press:—

Maryland has just passed through the same ordeal we are now undergoing, in regard to the substitution of free for slave labor. Her large plantations have been to some extent broken up, and converted into compact farms of moderate size. Instead of depending upon tobacco or any other single plantation product, she is adopting a more diversified husbandry, and already largely produces clover and perennial grasses, and draws much of her income as a State from stock growing, fruit culture and market farming. The greater similarity of the climate, as well as of the character and institutions of her people to our own, renders her best agricultural practice more useful to us, and her rural literature more interesting, and suited to our wants, than that of a higher latitude. Hence, the Maryland agricultural papers, the *American Farmer* and *Rural Register*, issued in Baltimore before the war, (the former the pioneer agricultural paper of the country,) had a large circulation in the South, and did good service in the improvement of our farming.—These journals were broken up by the war. In place of them appeared, in 1864, the *Maryland Farmer*—a new and vigorously conducted journal, of which the style and appearance gives every indication of deserved popularity. It is very attractively got up, its selections are judicious and practical, and its original articles treat with great freshness and judgment upon almost every topic pertaining to the Farm and Household. Believing most decidedly in its usefulness to our people, we shall be glad to forward subscriptions to it, and will furnish it, with the *Southern Cultivator*, at the rates given elsewhere—[\$2.50 for both]—either of the papers being well worth the price demanded for both, to any household.

The Prairie Farmer.—The attention of the public is called to the advertisement of EMERY & Co., Chicago, Illinois, publishers of the "Prairie Farmer," wherein they offer packages of seed of the superior TILDEN'S SEEDLING TOMATO, to old and new subscribers. The Prairie Farmer is an old and ably conducted agricultural weekly, at \$2.00 per annum.

THE FARMER.—The first number of this agricultural monthly has been received, and we take pleasure in welcoming it as a co-laborer, and commanding it to the agricultural public. It is published in Richmond, Va., by the Messrs. Elliott & Shields, at \$3 per annum. We shall be happy to receive subscriptions for the same.

The American Farmer.—A new monthly with this title has been received—it is to take the place of the *Genesee Farmer*, so favorably known to the public, and which has recently been submerged in the *American Agriculturist*, edited by the world-renowned O. Judd, of N. York. The American Farmer is published by John Turner, Esq., in Rochester, New York, at \$1 a year.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The January number of this old agricultural journal has been received. It is greatly enlarged and improved in its style, and is one of the most valuable magazines now published devoted to the interest of Southern agriculture. Its editors are gentlemen of enlarged experience, possessing all the requisites necessary to successfully conduct a publication of that character. Since the cessation of hostilities, and the consequent increase of facilities to conduct their business, they have made great improvements both in the literary and mechanical appearance of the same, and are being amply repaid for all their labours by an immense increase in their circulation. It is published and edited by D. Redmond and Wm. N. White, Esqs., at Athens, Georgia, at \$2 per year. We will furnish the "Southern Cultivator" and "Maryland Farmer" at the low price of \$2.50 per year. We are glad to notice that their advertising patronage from the North and this section is so liberal. Our merchants and manufacturers, and others will find this a good medium to reach the Southern trade. For the benefit of those who may desire to avail themselves of their columns, we append the following

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One full page, first insertion.....	\$25 00
each subsequent insertion.....	.20 00
half year.....	100 00
one year.....	200 00
One column—first insertion.....	.15 00
each subsequent insertion.....	.12 00
half year60 00
one year.....	100 00
Ten lines (or equivalent in space) each inser.	2 00
"	"
one-half year.....	10 00

THE BEST TIME TO PRUNE AN ORCHARD.—N. Shotwell writes the *Rural New Yorker* that "the last of March, April and May is the season for pruning and grafting." CHAS. DOWNING says:—"Our own experience has led us to believe that, practically, a fortnight before midsummer, is by far the best season, on the whole, for pruning in the Northern and Middle States. Wounds made at this season heal over freely and rapidly; it is the most favorable time to judge of the shape and balance of the head, and to see at a glance which branches require removal; and all the stock of organizable matter in the tree is directed to the branches that remain."—This will answers several inquiries.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Those who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., should try "*The Troches*," a simple remedy which is in almost every case effectual.

Horticultural.

WHY DO WE DWARF OUR PEARS?

This very pertinent question is asked by our inquiring correspondent in Vernon, Iowa, and a similar query may have occurred to many other of our readers.

It has been claimed for this method of working the pear, that the trees yield an earlier fruitage, that, in some cases at least, the fruit is larger and better, and especially that we are thus enabled to plant a great many more trees, and thus have a greater variety of fruit upon a smaller piece of land than if we were to plant standards, some varieties of which, grow to an enormous size, and are very long in reaching their period of maturity or fruitfulness.

Nurserymen distinguish between *free-stocks* for the production of standard pear trees, where the bud or scion is placed upon free growing, or pear stocks, and dwarfing stocks where the buds are inserted upon the quince or some other stock which will not produce large trees because the roots do not furnish a sufficiency of sap. Thus, in the case of the quince, which is the common stock for dwarfing this fruit, its roots are more fibrous than those of the pear and less rambling, therefore they furnish a smaller amount of crude sap and cause a smaller development of wood growth, and the dwarf tree is the result. These very fibrous roots too are said to be more productive of fruit than those which are more straggling.

Another explanation of the dwarfing result and the early fruitage is referable to the fact that, in the majority of cases, in the conjunction of a scion with any uncongenial stock, the union of the woody fibres is exceedingly imperfect, so much so, that in many cases, where the dwarf tree has been accidentally broken down we are surprised to find merely a coaptation of the two woods rather than a true union, though the bark seems to have been continuous all round, but quite distinct, the pear bark above, the quince bark below the point of union, each being easily distinguishable.

But there are other modes of dwarfing besides using a dwarfer or an uncongenial stock. Florist gardeners well understand the effect of pinching; the Chinese excel in starving forest trees so as to reduce them to miniature proportions, and yet preserve the most perfect health in their Lilliputian specimens, and you may all, with a little systematic labor, reduce the proportions of your orchard trees of whatever species, by judicious root pruning, which will at the same time increase the proportion of fibrous roots, and will be attended by early and extreme fruitfulness.

We may therefore answer the question of our subscriber, "why do we dwarf our fruit trees?" by saying that we do it to diminish their proportions so as to suit our fancy or convenience, and at the same time that we may hasten and increase their productiveness. But there is a principle involved that we should not lose sight of, it may be expressed in the following postulate:—Whatever threatens the life of a plant, inevitably produces the formation of flower-buds instead of leaf buds, and consequently of fruit, and, if this be not too abundant, the size and quality of the fruit are increased by the same circumstances. This is illustrated by ringing the bark of a tree or branch, whether accidentally or intentionally; by root pruning, by continuous pinching, by bending down the branches as in the Quenouille system of training a tree, or by hacking the stem.

Before dismissing the subject it should be stated that we do not always succeed in producing the desirable effect of early fruitage by working the pear upon the quince. Some varieties do not appear to bear fruit any sooner on the dwarf than on the standard stock. Many trees planted as dwarfs, become supplied with pear roots that spring from the junction of the two woods, and are really standards. Moreover, there are many varieties of pears that are early productive on free stocks.—*Prai. Far.*

CULTIVATION OF STRAWBERRIES.

Mr. DAY, of Morristown, N. J., a successful strawberry grower, furnishes the N. Y. *Observer* with his method of cultivation, as follows:

Soil.—The soil is a clay loam, rather predominating, sufficiently stiff to *bake*, when not well manured and cultivated. Second—

Time of Planting.—My bed was planted in the spring, but I usually plant more in August and September than any other season. My custom is to plant at either season when I get ready. If planted in August and September a fair crop may be expected the following season. Third—

Distance Apart.—I invariably plant in *rows* and never in *beds*. I hold that the objections to planting in *beds* are so great and palpable that it will admit of no discussion whatever. My standard rule is to plant in rows three feet apart, and plant two feet in the row. I have found this close enough for every convenience of picking, cultivation, manuring, &c. Fourth—

Runners.—“What do you do with the runners?” is almost an universal inquiry. I treat them as *weeds*, unless wanted for the increase of stock. Cut them off as fast as they appear, by any convenient process your own judgment will dictate; a light, sharp steel spade, or a scuffling hoe I have found the most practicable and expeditious. Fifth—

Manures.—I use no other but barnyard manure, composted nearly one year, with an occasional top-dressing of dry wood ashes. The soil is limed before the bed is planted at all. The object of composting is to destroy the seeds of grass and weeds, the bane of strawberry culture. The value of composted manures, in my estimation, is simply beyond computation. Let any one try it once. In first preparing the ground I aim to use an abundance of manure. My theory is that plants that are expected to produce fruit must have something to feed upon. Sixth—

Mulching.—I mulch in the fall with clean straw, and leave it on through the spring for the fruit to lie upon while ripening, to avoid the necessity of washing the fruit, only opening the mulch immediately about the crown of the plant. Seventh—

Duration.—I prefer to have some new plantings coming in every season; but, by good management, I think a bed may be continued in one place about three years. Eighth—

Product.—The total product of my bed, this season, was a fraction short of five bushels on the 37.50 part of an acre, making at the rate of one hundred and eighty-five bushels to the acre. Ninth—

Flavor.—The “Albany Seedling” combines more good qualities in itself than any one variety I know of. It has been pronounced by some as too acid.—I have not found it so when properly ripened. Even that acid is pleasant and very healthy. Tenth—

General Management.—In conclusion, I would urge clean cultivation, principally by hoeing, and only plow or spade but once a year, viz., just after the crop of fruit is gathered.

For the Maryland Farmer.

DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES.

The best remedy, probably, against the borer, is to “bear the butt of the trees down to the roots, both during winter and summer. By this mode the bark becomes as hard as the body and equally impervious to attack.” Avoid using gas tar; it is of such a hot drying nature that it destroys the bark and life.

In the fall or winter dig around the trees to the extent of the branches a spade deep, turning the sod down, and to each tree (three years old,) apply half a bushel. Coal ashes mixed with a quart of salt; older trees more in proportion. In the summer, mulch with rotted weeds, straw, corn stalks or chips from the wood yard. For blight, dust the leaves thoroughly with flour of sulphur; soot or air-slacked lime probably will prove equally effectual. The disease common to the bodies of cherry trees, may be removed by cutting out the parts affected and covering the wounds with a mortar made of cow dung, clay, iron dust, or filings and ashes; then set up a board on the south side of the tree to ward off the noon-day sun.

S.

For the Maryland Farmer.

STACKING CABBAGE.

Dig a trench on a declivity—running north and south—two inches deep and about 18 inches wide, laying the earth on the sides and ends; this will allow the heads an elevation of four inches. Then strip the heads of superfluous leaves and lay them slightly on the ridges in close contact; cover the roots and part of the heads with earth, elevating the centre about four inches. Now lay on a second course, letting the heads just over the first line two inches; fill up the centre with a convex pile of earth and lay on the third course, and so continue till a roof-shaped pile is formed; three tiers of large heads will, with a capping, be sufficient. By capping, is meant the cabbages packed reversely, viz: lay down a cabbage—say at the north end of the pile—the head facing out; next two cabbages, heads facing each other, and so on to the end; lastly, form a convex covering of earth. Previous to setting the cabbages, drive three inch piles in the centre of the trench, the top rising about four inches above the apex; on top of these nail a rough board or sheet-iron roof; the sides cover slightly with pine boughs or brush. A supply for a small family may be “put in cock,” (conical.) A six inch post, however, should be planted in the centre to prevent the cock from falling by the pressure of the interior earth.

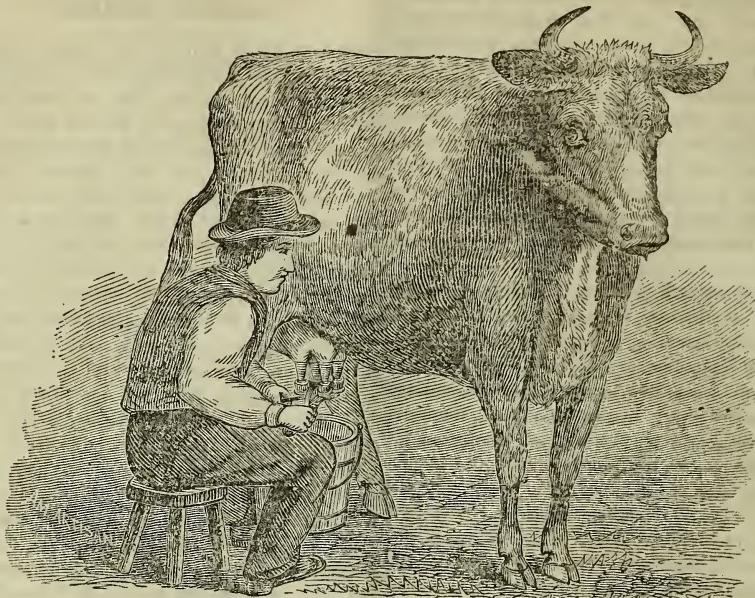
Stacking cabbages can be done in less time and at less expense than the common bedding plan and the cabbages be better preserved. Frost rather improves the heads than otherwise; avoid wet, either on the pile or at the base.

JR.

Estimate of Seeds calculated to Stock a Kitchen-Garden for a Family of Ten or Twelve Persons.

1 oz. Asparagus.	2 oz. Lettuce, three varieties.
2 qts. Beans, Dwarf or Snap.	2 " Melons, assorted.
1 qt. " Hort'l Pole,	2 " Okra, Dwarf.
1 " " Large Lima.	2 " Onions, two varieties.
4 oz. Beet, early and late var.	4 qts. " Sets.
½ " Brocoli, Purple Cape.	1 oz. Parsley, Extra Curled.
½ " Brussels Sprouts.	1 " Parsnip, Large Sugar.
1 " Cabbage, two early var.	2 qts. Peas, Extra Early.
½ " " Savoy.	1 " Tom Thumb.
½ " " Red Pickling.	1 " " Blue Imperial.
2 " " Late Drumhead.	2 " White Marrowfat.
4 " Carrot, two varieties.	1 " Champion of Eng.
½ " Cauliflower, early,	4 oz. Radish, early and late.
1 " Celery, White and Red.	2 " Salsify, or Oyster Plant.
4 ears Corn, Adams Ex. early.	4 " Spinach, Round Savoy.
1 qt. " Stowell's Ever'n.	2 " Squash, assorted.
1 " " Large Sugar.	½ " Tomato, two varieties.
1 oz. Cucumber, early & late.	2 " Turnips, two varieties.
½ " Egg Plant, large purple.	1 paper each: Pepper, Sage,
½ " Endive, Curled.	Summer Savory, Sweet Mar-
½ " Kohlrabi, early and late.	joram, Thyme, Lavender.

CONVERSATION.—Surely one of the best rules in conversation is, never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid; nor can there anything be well more contrary to the ends for which people meet together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.



COLVIN'S AMERICAN COW-MILKER.

AMERICAN COW-MILKER.

We are indebted for the above cuts and the following description of the Cow Milker, to the *American Artisan and Patent Record*, a very valuable weekly published in New York, and devoted to the Arts, Manufactures, Mining, Engineering, Chemistry, &c., and which should be encouraged by all interested in these subjects :

The idea of milking the four teats of a cow at once with some suitable machine, of simple construction, is one of the new ideas of this progressive age. We can conceive of no better way to accomplish the purpose than to imitate nature—the successful cow-milker must imitate the action of the calf. But before a man can construct a successful machine for any given purpose, he must thoroughly understand the subject he has in hand. Figure 1 in the annex-

who has given this subject much attention, and whose father was a dairyman of great experience.— His machine to all appearances is a complete success; it certainly is a mechanical triumph. Why should we not milk cows profitably with a machine as well as mow the grass, reap the grain, or stitch the cloth? Once those things were looked upon as questionable, but now they are established facts; and certainly it requires no great stretch of imagination to predict an equal triumph for the "American Cow-Milker." This machine is very simple in its construction, and consists of a light iron casting which forms the body of the machine (see Fig. 2), to which is attached four rubber teat-cups to receive the four teats of the cow. The working of a small rubber diaphragm under each teat-cup produces a sudden strong remitting suction like a calf, which draws the milk and passes it into the center receiver and so out through the spout into the pail. The diaphragms are worked by one lever and the machine is held in position by the other.

The operator sits up to the cow as usual, applies the machine, works the handle back and forth, and like four calves he milks the cow; like them, also, the machine draws and stops drawing to swallow. Since each teat-cup acts independently of the other, the three-teated cows are milked as well as any, and when cows give more milk out of some teats than others that fact does not interfere with the working of the machine or "finishing" the cow.—

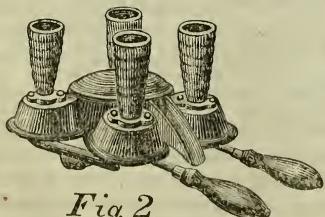


Fig. 2

ed engravings represent a cow-milker in operation, and Fig 2 an enlarged view of the same. This is the invention of L. O. Colvin, of Marathon, N. Y.,

This apparatus is readily applied to any cow (being self adjusting), and it is easily detached. The instant the machine is not worked, it can be taken off; and while it is being applied it sustains itself, and the operator has only to work the handle.— Being so natural in its application, the cows like to be milked by it; and three minutes it is said, are sufficient to milk any cow. This cow-milker is quickly washed by pumping water through it—first cold water to rinse off the milk and then hot water to scald it, after which it is easily taken apart and set away to dry. The metal part is japanned black, the rubber work is of the usual color, making a cow-milker of a very neat appearance. It is small, convenient, and durable, and doubtless will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of every country-gentleman, farmer, and dairyman. Retail price of the machine, \$12.

Letters Patent for this machine were secured on March 28, 1865. For further particulars address L. O. Colvin, 335 Broadway, New York.

CONDENSING MILK.

X. A. Willard, Esq., of the Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, in speaking of the Provost's Orange County Milk Works, thus describes the modus operandi of condensing milk:—

The process of evaporation here, it is claimed, is new and requires less heat than by the usual method, thereby giving a brighter color to the condensed milk, and at the same time avoiding a burnt flavor. Milk is reduced and prepared in two forms at the factory. That which is run off without the addition of sugar is called condensed milk, and when sugar is used, concentrated milk. During the summer about 3,600 quarts per day are received at the factory. The milk is weighed and tested when received, and emptied into long pails holding 20 quarts, similar to the pails used at the butter factories for cooling the milk. About 18 quarts are put in each pail, and after the milk has been cooled to 60 degrees in order to divest it of animal heat and expel the ammoniacal gas, the pails are immediately plunged into a vat of water heated to a temperature of 185 degrees to 190 degrees. Refined loaf sugar is added at this stage at the rate of four pounds for each pail or can. It is kept in the vat of heated water about 30 minutes, when it is poured into an immense pan having 50 corrugations which sets over water and upon a furnace in the adjoining room. Here are arranged two large fans, directly over the milk, which are kept in motion by machinery, and the temperature of the milk while evaporation is going on, being 160°. The fans carry off the water, forcing it, through ventilators, out of the building, as fast as it is formed in vapor.

It takes about seven hours to condense the milk, 75 per cent. of its bulk in water being driven off. The faucets at each end of the pan are then opened, and the condensed fluid passes through fine wire strainers or sieves, into large cans. These cans, when filled, are rolled away to the tables, where their contents are drawn off into small tin cans, holding a pound each, and are immediately sealed up. The milk, when condensed, has the consistency of thick molasses, and is sold at from 25c. to 40c. per pound according to the price of milk in the New York markets. The cans are packed in barrels, with saw-dust, and are shipped to the markets—the milk being used in the navy, and in hospitals and in warm climates.

Dr. CRANE informed us that milk, thus prepared, will keep good for years, without the least trouble. He opened cans in our presence that contained the preparation two years old, and we found it of good flavor and, apparently, not injured from age. It has a rich creamy taste, rather sweet, with a flavor of boiled milk, but by no means unpleasant. The Doctor informed us that specimens recently put up had a much fresher taste, and make a nice dressing for buckwheat cakes, and for which it was much used. He claims that his process of evaporation and condensing is superior to that of BORDEN'S, inasmuch as a lower heat is employed, avoiding burnt flavor and injury to the creamy particles.

RAISING PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS.—Peter Henderson of Jersey City, a noted propagator, gives a simple mode of raising plants from cuttings, such as roses, verbenas, carnations, etc., adapted to inexperienced cultivators, although not the mode used on an extended scale. A common flower-pot saucer or even a common kitchen saucer or other dish, is filled with sand, and the cuttings thickly inserted in it. It is then watered until it becomes about as liquid as mud. The cuttings should of course be of green or unripened wood, three or four inches long, placed in a strong light in a room or green house, kept in a temperature of 50 to 80 degrees, but the best at 70 to 75 degrees, allowed to remain from ten to twenty days till rooted, and the sand kept constantly in this semi-fluid state, for if they become partly dry they are ruined.

How to Double our Subscription.

By each of our present subscribers sending us a new name—which can be done in almost every neighborhood. This suggestion being carried out the "Maryland Farmer" would receive an impetus that we know would be advantageous to ourselves, and we believe, promote the interest of agriculture.

The littlest letter is the greatest egotist—I.

The Poultry House.

Treatment of Hens.

"Is it safe to go into the poultry business?"—This is a question we are often asked. We always answer, "Yes, if you manage right."

We have seen numerous cases where people have failed, and have cursed the business; but it has been where the business has been managed just as it ought not to have been—in fact, not managed at all—the hens left to themselves. In most cases, the most wretched management has been given the hens. It is just like farming and any other business—all in the management.

Hens left to themselves in Summer will lay.—Why? Because the requisites of laying are there—that is, they are free, and therefore undisturbed, have enough to eat, and of the right kind, and are comfortable. You will hear such a hen tra-la-la it. The food is vegetable and animal—two requisites. The vegetable is grass, grain, etc.; the animal is the bugs and insects which are generally found on a farm—especially grasshoppers. You will at once see how beneficial it is to give hens the run of the farm. Innumerable bugs and vermin of all kinds are thus destroyed every year. The hens are a great benefit to the farmer, greater than he has any idea of, for few persons observe the thing. They never ascertain how much heavier their grass is and their grain crop, on account of the loss of grasshoppers and other insects that are known to hurt these crops more or less. They never think about these things—much less do they carefully estimate.

Now, we are not advocates of letting hens run at large. We have only noted the benefit that is derived from it. We have said nothing of the grain they destroy when harvest comes; and the mischief they do otherwise. We have only indicated what is the condition of success. We will, therefore, go further with this condition, and apply it the year round—for that is the success. What, making Summer in Winter for the hen? You must do this or you will not succeed, or only partially, in the degree that you apply it.

We have exhibited all the points. These points are principles: they must be adhered to. Transfer Summer into your hen house—that is, have room enough, so that there is no crowding, no hurting each other; have your room warm—that is an indispensable point—have it clean; have feed enough. A variety of food is as good as any way, and perhaps better—certainly as good; corn, oats, buckwheat and other grains are generally used; but some flesh or animal food must be given, and some vegetables. The universal testimony is that cabbage is the best. As it will increase a cow's milk, so it will make a hen lay the more.

We have thus indicated the main things. There is always more or less variety in getting up hen-houses; few build just alike. A man must be his own judge, knowing the principles. A little variety, in fact, is indulged in, in most everything.—The points only should be strictly kept in view.—The Spaniards generally take the palm. Get the best breeds you can for laying; for it is the eggs that are most profitable in keeping hens. If these rules are not to be observed, do not go into the poultry business.—*Rural World.*

POULTRY.

A correspondent of the *Farmer* sends us the following:—"To prevent poultry from scratching or basking on seed beds, make the beds white with gypsum or sifted shell lime. They are shy of anything white and will avoid all such beds. Repeat the application after a rain and the desired object will be attained, saying nothing of the beneficial effect to the crop and, in a measure saving the plants against minor predators. Attaching sticks to the feet of poultry is cruel, unnecessary and impolitic; they destroy thousands of worms, flies, &c., thereby ridding the gardener of those pests and greatly increasing the number of eggs."

Notes on Poultry.

The short-legged Brahma Pootra fowls I believe the most profitable on a farm.

Turkeys and pea fowls are more plague than profit.

Pigeons, where there is a garden of young peas, cucumbers and cabbage, are a perfect nuisance, aside from the filth of the rain water.

Dorklings and White Yellow-legged Single Comb French fowls, are about the least trouble, where kept for eggs alone. The more room that is given fowls to ramble in the fields, the better they will do. None of the feathered tribe do well long in confinement. Fowls want to be kept near of one size that run together, and if left to themselves will prefer a tree in warm weather, high up from their droppings.

—Cor. *Country Gentleman.*

BEST VARIETIES OF FOWLS.—The Scottish Farmer gives the following estimates as to the value of several varieties of fowls:

For chickens for the table—nothing like the Dorklings.

For size of egg—nothing equal to the Spanish—but they do not lay very regularly.

For number of eggs—nothing like the Hamburgs, but the size of egg is small compared to the Spanish. The Hamburgs lay about eleven months in the year, and never sit.

For eggs during very hard frost and snow—there are nothing like Brahmans. Hard weather does not seem to affect them, and they always look well and "soncy-like," let the cold be ever so severe.

ONIONS AND POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic fowls are liable. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes and head, onions are almost a specific. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of cornmeal is an improvement. *Genesee Farmer.*

The following table may be useful to the Gardener, in showing the number of plants, or trees, that may be raised on an acre of ground, when planted at any of the under-mentioned distances.

Dist's apart.	No. of Plants.	Dist's apart.	No. of Plants.
1 foot	-	43,560	9 feet,
1½ "	-	19,320	12 "
2 "	-	10,890	15 "
2½ "	-	6,969	18 "
3 "	-	4,840	21 "
4 "	-	2,722	24 "
5 "	-	1,742	27 "
6 "	-	1,210	30 "

Ladies Department.

NOW I LAY ME DOWN TO SLEEP.

In the quiet nursery standard,
Snowy pillars yet unpreserved,
See the forms of little children,
Kneeling, white robed, for their rest.

All in quiet nursery chambers,
While the dusky shadows creep,
Hear the voices of the children—
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

In the meadow and the mountain
Calmly shine the winter stars,
But across the glistening lowlands
Slant the moonlight's silver bars.
In the silence and the darkness,
Darkness growing still more deep,
Listen to the little children
Praying God their souls to keep.

"If we die"—so pray the children,
And the mother's head droops low,
(One from out her fold is sleeping
Deep beneath the Winter's snow.)
"Take our souls;" and pass the casement
Flits a gleam of crystal light,
Like the trailing of its garments
Walking evermore in white.

Little souls that stand expectant,
Listening at the gates of life,
Hearing, far away, the murmur
Of the tumult and the strife;
We, who fought beneath those banners,
Meeting ranks of foemen there,
Find a deeper, broader meaning
In our simple vesper prayer.

When your hands shall grasp this standard,
Which to day you watch from far,
When your deeds shall shape the conflict
In this universal war.
Pray to Him, the God of battles,
Whose strong eye can never sleep,
In the warning of temptation,
Firm and true our souls to keep.

When the combat ends, and slowly
Clears the smoke from out the skies,
When far down the purple distance,
All the noise of battle dies.
When the last night's solemn shadows
Settle down on you and me,
May the Lord that never faileth,
Take our souls eternally.

DIED OF A BROKEN HEART.

BY EMMA H.

"Nonsense, Helen! You should be more reasonable than to expect me to sacrifice all my time to your whims. I have spent nearly an hour with you now, when I should have been in the parlors; if your head aches, get a servant to bathe it for you. There, the music has commenced. *Au revoir.*" And the speaker, Charles Graham, a tall handsome man, sauntered leisurely out of the room.

Helen Graham threw herself wearily back in her chair, while tears trickled fast through the white fingers clasped so tightly over her aching brow.—She was a slight fragile creature, not beautiful, but with a world of tenderness and love shining in her soft brown eyes, and a sweet winning look that seemed to appeal at once to one's heart. She idolized her husband, lavishing the whole wealth of her nature upon him, and he received it with a careless indifference; on the whole it was rather pleasant to feel that there was a heart so completely in his power that one word from him could bring a sunshine to that face or gloom it with sorrow. Ah, yes,

power over woman's heart is ever sweet to man!

They had been at Saratoga only a week, but to poor Ellen it seemed a weary age. She had been too unwell to mingle in the gay society, and so, day after day and eve after eve, she sat alone, while her husband was absorbed in the pursuit of pleasure, wholly forgetful of the sweet face that was drenched in tears because of his absence from her side. * * * * *

Lights are flashing, and music floats out from the parlors, and fair forms are whirling in the "mazy dance." There is Charles Graham, and circled in his arms, as they glide along with the pulsating music, is Isa Crawford, the belle of the season.—She looks like a dream of the Orient, with scarlet poppies gleaming sleepily out from the dusky blackness of her hair and from the folds of scarlet tissue that drape her sinuous form.

Charles Graham is apparently oblivious of all but that beautiful face, with the glorious eyes drooping before his impassioned gaze, the dark hair floating over his shoulder, and the warm breath mingling with his own. Ah, Helen Graham, well may you weep, for regardless of honor, principle and duty your husband has given himself up to a mad passion for Isa Crawford; well may your cheek grow pale and your heart throb in bitter anguish. Woman's lot is on you, "to make idols and find them clay, and to bewail that worship." *

Helen had wept till her brow was hot and feverish, and her temple throbbed with exquisite pain, and she longed to be out under the starlight skies with the breeze floating around her; so throwing a shawl of some white, fleecy material around her shoulders, she glided into the dewy, fragrant garden, where the night winds crept lovingly around her, laying their cool fingers on her brow beguiling with their caresses the heart pain. She was standing beside a tall rose tree when she caught sight of two forms approaching, and wishing to avoid observation, she stepped behind the rose tree, drawing it around her till it formed a leafy screen.

The murmur of voices grew more distinct as the speakers neared her retreat; through the leafy screen she caught the flash of scarlet drapery, and, O God! what a storm of agonized and outraged love swept through every fibre of her being as she heard her husband's voice murmuring in tones of passionate tenderness and love—

"Isa, my darling, you know I love you with all my soul; and, were it not for these hated marriage fitters I would make you my wife. But, dearest, fly with me where we can be happy together; our hearts are united, and naught can separate them."

Then the voice grew faint and indistinct as they passed on.

A white face rigid in its despair peered forth from the rose tree; the eyes rested on the forms that had just passed, he circled her in his arms, and her head drooping low on his shoulder. Then a turn in the path hid them, and with a shiver of agony Helen Graham staggered. The life blood bubbled up from her lips, and she fell. The rose leaves fell in a crimson shower and the moonbeams shone lovingly on the still, upturned face, while the voluptuous and dreamy strains of a waltz vibrated on the air, mingling with the perfume of the flowers. But all swept unheeded over Helen Graham; never more could earthly joy or sorrow move her; the blow had fallen heavily and the poor crushed heart was still dead forever. * * * * *

A few hours later Charles Graham entered his

room. A triumphant smile shone in his eye, for he had won from Isa a promise to flee with him, and her parting kiss still lingered on his lips. He threw himself into a chair and sat for some time absorbed in deep thought; his wife in all her gentle loveliness rose before him, and strive as he might, he could not banish the memory of that pleading face upturned to his; at last, he murmured to himself—

"This will never do; I must be arranging affairs for my departure. Poor Helen, I wonder if she is sleeping." And rising he threw aside the drapery from the bed.

Helen was not there! He called her name softly—she was not in the room; then, with an undenial fear at his heart he went into the garden in quest of her. He took the same path that he had trod a few hours before with Isa Crawford, in all her bright and bewildering beauty, by his side. He had not far to go; through the leaves he saw the gleam of white drapery partially covered by bending roses, and he sprang to the spot; yes, he had found her. Very pale and still she lay there, her pure cheek stained by the life blood, and her white hands folded over the silence of her heart.

A low cry of fearful agony shuddered out on the air, and Charles Graham threw himself by the side of his dead wife, calling on her to give him one token of forgiveness, and raining kisses on her cold brow, kisses such as he had never given her in life. He felt intuitively that she had witnessed his perfidy, and the shadow of murder lay dark on his soul.

But vain his remorseful weeping, and the love that, all too late, awoke in his heart; never more would the dallid cheek crimson beneath his kisses, never more the dead heart throb with life and love.

THE SCIENCE OF KISSING.

People will kiss, yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, no more than they know how to make diamonds from charcoal! And yet it is easy, at least for us! This little item is not alone for new beginners, but for the many who go to it like hunting coons or shelling corn. First know whom you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although a mistake may be good. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, on the ear, or on the corner of her forehead, on the end of her nose, or knock off her waterfall, or jerk her bonnet ribbon, in haste to get through. The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face, a kind eye, a mouth full of expression instead of tobacco. Don't kiss everybody, including nasty little dogs, male or female. Don't sit down to it; stand up. Need not be anxious about getting in a crowd. Two persons are plenty to corner and catch a kiss; more persons spoil the sport. Stand firm; it won't hurt any after you are used to it. Take the left hand of the young lady in your right; let your hat go to—any place out of the way; throw the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down upon the right side toward the belt. Don't be in a hurry; draw her gently, lovingly to your heart; her head will fall lightly upon your shoulder—and a handsome shoulder-strap it makes! Don't be in a hurry, send a little life down your left arm and let it know its business. Her left hand is in your right, let there be an expression to that, not like the grip of a vice, but a gentle clasp, full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry!—Her head lies carelessly on your shoulder! You are nearly heart to heart! Look down into her half-

closed eyes! Gently, yet manfully, press her to your bosom! Stand firm, and Providence will give you strength for the ordeal! Be brave, but don't be in a hurry. Her lips are almost open! Lean lightly forward with your head, not the body.—Take good aim; the the lips meet—the eyes close—the heart opens—the soul rides the storms, troubles and sorrows of life, (don't be in a hurry)—heaven opens before you—the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky, (don't be afraid)—the nerves dance before the just erected altar of love as zephyrs dance with dew-trimmed flowers—the heart forgets its bitterness, and the art of kissing is learned. No noise, no fuss, no fluttering and squirming like hook impaled worms. Kissing don't hurt; it don't require a brass band to make it legal. Don't jab down on a beautiful mouth as if spearing for frogs! Don't grab and yank the lady as if she was a struggling colt!—Don't muss her hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squizzle her rich ribbons, and leave her mussed, rumpled and muxed! Don't flavor your kisses with onions, tobacco, gin cock-tails, lager-beer, brandy, etc.; for a maudlin kiss is worse than the itch to a delicate, loving, sensible woman.

HINT TO MOTHERS—SPEAK LOW.—There are some houses, well-built and handsomely furnished, where it is not pleasant to be even a visitor. Sharp, angry tones resound through them from morning till night, and the influence is as contagious as measles, and much more to be dreaded in a household. The children catch it, and it lasts for life, an incurable disease. A friend has such a neighbor within hearing of her house, and even the poll-parrot caught the tune, and delights in screaming and scolding until she has been sent into the country to improve her habits. Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and it is a more mischievous habit. Where mother sets the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of a family is weak and irregular. The children expect just so much scolding before they do anything they are bidden, while in many a home where the low, firm tone of the mother, or a decided look of her steady eye, is law, they never think of disobedience either in or out of her sight. Oh, mothers, it is worth a great deal to cultivate that excellent thing in woman, a low, sweet voice.

ENGAGED.—He was one of those men who consider themselves entitled to see, hear, and know every little detail of a woman's conduct, as a consequence of the circumstances of his engagement, and who consider themselves shorn of their privilege if anything be kept back. It any gentleman has said a soft word to Clara eight years ago, that soft word ought to be repeated to him now. I am afraid that these particular gentlemen sometimes hear some fibs; and I often wonder that their own early passages in the tourneys of love do not warn them that it must be so. When James has sat deliciously through the moonlight night with his arm round Mary's waist, and afterwards sees Mary led to the altar by John, does it not occur to him that some John may have also sat with his arm round Anna's waist—that Anna whom he is leading to the altar? These things should not be inquired into too curiously: but the curiosity of some men on such matters has no end. For the most part, women like telling, only they do not choose to be pressed beyond their own modes of utterance.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—A subscriber sends the *Farmer* the following: Poor Man's Plaster as sold in the shops is melted rosin spread on sheep skin or a linen rag. A better remedy is white turpentine, kept for sale by the druggists. It is also easily obtained by making an incision in the body of the Pine, Fur or Larch tree. For a pain or weakness in the back, or for fresh flesh cuts there is nothing more simple, healing or effectual. Spirits of turpentine is also a good application for flesh wounds, and an instantaneous relief against pain caused by a blow of a hammer, or instrument affecting the bone. The former is a sticking plaster, the latter is held on by a bandage. If simply a bruise, bathe or dip the part affected in the fluid.

TO CLEAN CANARY BIRDS.—These pretty little things are, like meaner objects, often covered with vermin, and may be effectually relieved of them by placing a clean white cloth over their cage at night. In the morning it will be covered with small red spots, so small as hardly to be seen, except by the aid of a glass; these are the vermin, a source of great annoyance to the birds.

TO EXTRACT GREASE FROM CLOTH.—The cheapest and most effectual preparation for extracting grease from cloth may be made of one part of liquid ammonia and four parts alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water. If kept on hand it should be placed in a glass stoppered bottle. Apply with a piece of sponge, soaking the cloth thoroughly when the grease has remained any considerable time in the fabric.

CURE FOR SPRAINS.—In the Paris hospitals a treatment is practiced that is found most successful for a frequent accident, and which can be applied by the most inexperienced. If the ankle is sprained, for instance, let the operator hold the foot in his hands, with his thumbs meeting on the swollen part. These having been previously greased, are pressed successively with increasing force on the injured and painful spot for about a quarter of an hour. This application being repeated several times will, in the course of the day, enable a patient to walk, when other means would have failed to relieve him.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

TO PREPARE BEEF TO DRY.—It is only necessary to cure it by putting it in a rather weak brine for 3 or 4 days, and hang in a dry, airy place, not too warm. It should be cut in slices about two inches thick.

WAFFLES.—Four eggs, one pint of milk, two ounces of butter, one pound of flour, four tablespoonfuls of yeast, a saltspoonful of salt. Beat the eggs to a froth. Put the butter in the milk and warm it until the butter dissolves.—When the milk is cooled sufficiently, put in the eggs, and stir in the flour, after which add the yeast and salt. When light, pour the batter in the waffle iron, having first greased it well. Bake them on both sides by turning the iron. To be well buttered and served hot.

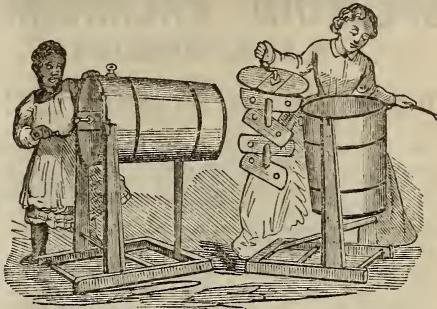
MILDEW FROM LINEN.—Rub some soap well into the cloth. Then scrape chalk very fine, and rub that in also. Lay the linen on the grass, and as it dries, wet it again.

STAINS FROM STEEL KNIVES.—Diligent rubbing is the best thing I know of; powdered charcoal is very good—if applied with a potato still better.

WIPIING DISHES.—Much time is wasted by housekeepers in wiping their dishes. If properly washed and drained in dry sink, with a cloth spread on the bottom, they look better than when wiped, besides the economy in saving time and labor. So says the *Telegraph*.

To Prevent Flannel Shrinking, put it into cold water, place over the fire, and boil half an hour.

TINGLEY'S IMPROVED CHURN.



1

2

This churn is represented by those who have used it as possessing superior advantages over many others—and as a good churn is an important implement in domestic economy, we present to our readers the above cut, leaving them to judge for themselves as to its advantages in comparison with others. It is simply the "old barrel churn," but can be as readily cleaned as a common tub—the entire head and dasher can be removed in an instant, and thoroughly cleaned in every part, and left open, when not in actual use, for ventilation by air. The dasher is one of its main points—the blades being placed on the shaft at an angle of 90 degrees from a line, and in opposite directions, throwing the cream to the right and left lengthwise of the churn; the propulsion endwise bearing upon the shaft, and not upon the hand of the operator, thereby greatly lessening the labor of churning. This improved dash enables us to make good, sweet, solid butter in from 10 to 20 minutes; while by simply dropping the churn to an upright position, and turning up the dasher on an angle of 90 degrees, back and forth, the butter will be collected into one solid lump while in the milk. The churn is so arranged on a shifting stand, that it need never be lifted or handled, in emptying or filling, thus saving an immense amount of labor.—Fig. 1 shows the churn in working order. Fig. 2 shows it after the clasp which confines the head has been loosened and the head and dasher removed.—The retail price in Baltimore is from \$6.50 to \$8.50.

SEEDLING ROSES.—Mr. William A. Burgees, of Glen Cove, presented a bushel-basket full of different varieties of seedling roses, which were produced by himself from the seed. He remarked that the idea had prevailed that seedling roses could be produced only in France, but the truth was, they could be propagated from the seed here better than in France. He advised everybody to plant their rose seed. He had obtained blossoms in nine weeks from the time the seed sprouted.

A man is often his own greatest bore.

SPLENDID PREMIUMS FOR 1866 !

Four Sheep Premiums !

In addition to the very liberal list of Premiums already published, we now offer still stronger inducements for 1866, through the kindness of Hon. T. C. Peters, who appreciating the circulation of agricultural papers, authorizes us to offer the following

SHEEP PRIZES :

First—MERINO RAM, worth \$150—to be awarded to the person sending the *Largest List of New Subscribers*.

Second—MERINO RAM, worth \$100—for the second highest list.

Third—MERINO or COTSWOLD RAM,—worth \$50—for the third highest list.

Fourth—A PEN OF FIVE EWES—worth \$30—for the fourth highest list.

~~It~~ There is to be NO LIMIT to these Prizes—the party sending us the LARGEST LIST shall receive the FIRST PREMIUM, and so on through all the Prizes. The time will be extended until 1st OF JULY NEXT—but competitors will be required to send names and money as fast as received—and subscriptions may commence any time from JANUARY to JULY. The sheep will be delivered in Baltimore, or from the farm of Mr. Peters, in Howard County, Md.

PREMIUM FOR THE LADIES !

We offer to the person sending us the *Largest Number of New Subscribers*, one of

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Highest Premium Black Walnut or Mahogany
SEWING MACHINES,
~~WORTH \$85.~~

This machine ranks No. 1, and is made by the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Manufactory, Bridgeport, Conn.—and can be seen at all times at Mr. W. MERRILL'S, Agent, No. 214 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, or who will send pamphlet containing cut, description, &c., to all who may desire it. Those competing for the Sewing Machine will please state the fact, so that we may open an account with each competitor. ~~No Limit to this Prize—the Highest Number of New Subscribers will take the Machine.~~

BALTIMORE MARKETS—Jan. 30, '66.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

Prepared for the "MARYLAND FARMER" by JOHN MERRIMAN & CO., BALTIMORE.

ASHES.—Nothing doing. In New York Pots, \$7.75@\$8.
BEE-SWAX.—Western and Southern 43@47 cts.

COFFEE.—Prime to choice Rio 20½@21 cts; fair to good 19@20 cts. and common 18@18½ cts. No sales of Java or Lagunaya.

COTTON.—There is very little doing in this staple and the market closes dull, at the following quotations, viz:

Upland. Florida. Mobile. N. O. & Texas.

Ordinary.....42 42 43 43

Middling.....49 49 50 50

Good Middlings.....50 51 51 52

FERTILIZERS.—The demand for Fertilizers is more active and small orders are being received from the cotton and tobacco growing districts of the Atlantic States. We

quote prices as follows, viz:

No. 1 Peruvian Guano.....	\$100	V ton of 2000 lbs.
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	65	V ton "
Flour of Bone.....	65	V ton "
Turner's Excelsior.....	80	V ton "
Turner's Amno. S. Phos.....	60	V ton "
Coe's Amno. S. Phos.....	60	V ton "
Baugh's Raw Bone S. Phos.....	60	V ton "
Rhodes' S. Phos.....	60	V ton " bags.
Rhodes' do.....	57½	V ton " bbls.
Phillips' do.....	60	V ton "
Mapes' do.....	60	V ton "
Bone Dust.....	45	V ton "
Dissolved Bones.....	60	V ton "
Plaster.....	20	V ton 2240 lbs.
"A" Mexican Guano.....	33	V ton of 2000 lbs.
"A" do.....	30	V ton "
Kimberly's Cereal Fertilizer.....	30	V ton "
Bruce's Fertilizer.....	55	V ton
Sulphuric acid, 4½ c. v. lb.—(Carboy \$3)		

FISH.—Mackerel, bay No. 1, \$18@\$20; No. 2, \$16@\$17; No. 3, large, \$14@\$15. Herring, Labrador \$10@\$11; Halifax \$5@\$6; Magdalen \$4@\$5; Alewives \$8@\$9; Hake \$4@\$5 V 100 lbs. Codfish, new, \$5.75@\$8 V 100 lbs.

FLOUR—

Howard Street and Super and Cut Extra \$8.50 @ \$8.75

" " Extra.....9.25 @ 9.75

" " Family.....12.00 @ 13.00

Ohio Super and Cut Extra.....8.25 @ 8.50

" " Extra.....9.00 @ 9.25

" " Family.....12.00 @ 13.00

City Mills, good to fancy brands Super.....8.75 @ 9.10

" Extra, shipping.....11.50 @ 11.75

Baltimore Family.....15.00 @ 0.04

" high grade Extra.....13.00 @ 0.00

Rye Flour, new.....4.75 @ 5.00

Corn Meal—City and Brandywine.....4.00 @

GRAIN—Wheat—Prime white in demand at 280@285 cts.; fair to good 245@265 cts.; inferior and damaged 185@200 cts.; red 215@245 cts. for ordinary to strictly prime.

Corn.—White is scarce and in fair demand for Southern market at \$8@9 cts. for prime, and 85@86 for damaged.

Prime yellow 75@79 cts. Oats.—Good to prime Pennsylvania 48@50 cts.; inferior 45@47 cts. Rye.—Sales at \$5@90 cts. V bushel.

DRIED FRUIT.—Old Apples 8@9 cts.; new 10@12 cts. Peeled Peaches 24@28 cts. and unpeeled 17 cts. for halves, 14 cts. for quarters.

HAY AND STRAW.—Loose Timothy \$16@\$18 V ton; baled \$18@20. Clover Hay \$14@\$16, and Oat and Wheat Straw \$14@\$16. Rye \$20@\$21.

MOLASSES.—Porto Rico 52 cts.; English Island 40 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull, prices ruling lower.

We quote Bull Shoulders 12½@13 cts.; Sides 15@15½ cts.; Bacon Shoulders 15@15½ cts.; Sides 17½@18 cts.; Mess Pork \$29.50@\$30. Lard.—Western 18½ cts.; City 17½@18 cts.

SALT—Liverpool Ground Alum \$2.3)@\$2.35; ordinary fine \$3.65@\$3.75; Ashton's \$4.25 per sack; Turk's Island 60 cts. per bushel.

SEEDS.—Clover \$8@\$8.25 for fair to prime; Timothy \$3.50@\$4; Flaxseed \$4 per bushel,

SUGAR.—Cuba and E. Island fair to good refining \$11.25

@\$11.75; Cuba and E. Island fair to good grocery \$12.50@

\$13; Cuba and E. Island prime to choice grocery \$13.50@

\$14.50; Porto Rico fair to good grocery \$12.50@\$13.25; Porto Rico prime to choice grocery \$14@\$15. Refined Sugar.

Extra fine powdered 18 cts.; crushed, powdered and granulated, 18 cts.—soft crushed, A white 16½ cts.; (A) 16½ cts.

B 16½ cts.; C extra 15½ cts.; C yellow 15½ cts.; (C) 15½ cts.; Golden Syrup 97 cts.

TOBACCO.—Maryland—common to ordinary ground leaf 3½@4 cts.; good ordinary 4½@5 cts.; medium 5½@7 cts.

good to very fine 7½@12 cts.; common frosted leaf \$13@

\$3.50; sound common to good common \$4@\$5.00; medium \$7@\$8; good to fine brown \$9@\$16; fancy yellow \$18@

\$23. Ohio—Inferior to good common \$5@\$8; brown and spangled do. \$9@\$13; good and fine red and spangled \$14

@\$15; do. fine yellow and fancy \$23; frosted Kentucky lugs \$6.50@\$7; fair to good do. \$7.50@\$8; common to fair leaf \$9@\$12; good do. \$12.50@\$16; select do. \$18@\$25.

WOOL—Unwashed 30@32 cts. Tub washed 50@52 cts. Fleecy 40@50 cts., and Pulled 30@40 cts.

WHISKEY.—Country \$2.28; city and Western \$2.31@

\$2.32.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, January 25.—The offering for the past week foot up 1,201 head. Rates ruled as follows:—Best Beeves \$8.50@\$8.75; first quality Butchers' Cattle \$8.75 to \$9; second best \$5 to \$6.50; stock Cattle \$4@\$5.50, and scalawags \$3@\$4.50.

HOGS.—Prices ranged from \$13 to \$14.50 per 100 lbs. for common to prime live.

SHEEP.—Prime selling from 6½ to 8 cts. gross.

FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

VICK'S
ILLUSTRATED
Catalogue of Seeds
AND
FLORAL GUIDE,
FOR SPRING OF 1866,

Is now published. It contains full descriptions of the choicest floral treasures of the world and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. Illustrated with a Colored Bouquette and Fifty Wood Engravings of the newest and best flowers, and containing about 70 pages.

Send to all who apply enclosing **TEN CENTS**, which is not half its cost.

Flowers from seeds sold by me, obtained the first prizes at the principal State Fairs, and hundreds of County Fairs, the past summer. Address

JAMES VICK,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

feb-2t

SAUL'S NURSERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The undersigned offers for the Fall trade an extensive stock of vigorous well grown Fruit trees, viz:

Pears—Standard and Dwarf—A large lot of finely grown trees—also, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, &c.

Delaware Grape Vines—A splendid lot of large, vigorous plants, in the very finest order—with Concord,

Iona, Adirondack, Isabella, Diana, Allen's Hybrid, and Max-tawny.

Strawberries are grown extensively. Fine plants of the new and standard kinds, can be supplied—New Russell's Prolific, Buffalo Seedling, French's Monitor, Col. Ellsworth, Brooklyn Scarlet. The standard berries of our Washington market—Seedling Eliza, Victoria, Triomphe de Gant. The two new Prize English varieties Kemberley's and Sir Jos. Paxton.

New Roses of 1864—with the fine sorts of '62 and '63.

Bedding Plants. Dahlias, and anything pertaining to the nursery business.

Catalogues mailed to applicants.

JOHN SAUL,
Washington City, D. C.

feb-2t

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS
BY MAIL.

JOHN SAUL, respectfully informs his patrons that he has now in store, his general assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, which are this season of the finest quality, from his long experience with the seed trade—and the seeds having been grown specially for his trade—he can warrant them fully equal to those he has had the pleasure of supplying his customers in past years.

FLOWER SEEDS, embracing all the novelties from England and the Continent, with many articles saved from his rich collection of Florist Flowers.

GARDEN SEEDS (except bulky articles as Peas, Beans, &c.) forwarded by mail, as well as Florist Flowers.

Catalogues mailed to applicants.

JOHN SAUL,
392 7th Street,
Washington, D. C.

feb-2t

Seeds of Trees, Shrubs, Fruits &c.

THOS. MEEHAN'S NEW CATALOGUE,
Comprising One Hundred and Thirty-five kinds of EVER-GREENS, SHRUBS, FRUITS, &c., is now ready for all applicants.

GERMANTOWN NURSERY,
near Philadelphia, Pa.

fe-2t

3

J. M. THORBURN & CO'S

Annual Descriptive Catalogue of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds for 1866,

With Directions for the cultivation of Garden Vegetables, is ready for mailing to all applicants.

J. M. THORBURN & CO.
Growers and Importers of Seeds,
15 JOHN STREET, N. Y.

fe-1t

SEEDLING PEAR STOCKS.

We can furnish a few thousand good one year PEAR SEEDLINGS, if applied for immediately.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mt. Hope Nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y.

1t

PLANTS BY MAIL.

Wilson's Early Blackberry. Large, Sweet and Productive—ahead of all other Blackberries in market and brings more money. Price, 1 plant, \$2; 12 plants, \$21.

Philadelphia Raspberry—2 plants \$1; 12 plants \$5.

Also, 15,000 Apple Trees, 3 years old, grafted on young seedling roots, will be sold cheap to clear the ground.

Send for Catalogues, gratis.

de-3t **WILLIAM PARRY.**
Cinnaminson, N. J.

RHODES
SUPER PHOSPHATE
THE STANDARD MANURE.

This long established Manure can be procured as usual, by Dealers and Farmers.

B. M. RHODES & CO.
Office, 82 South Street, Bowly's Wharf,
fe-3t BALTIMORE, MD.

FARM FOR SALE.

A highly productive Farm, of 140 ACRES—40 of which are in Timber and under good fencing. Buildings consist of small Dwelling, Stable and new Granery.

Neighborhood one of the best in the State. The new line of Rail Road to Philadelphia will run very near it.

BOWEN & MERCER
No. 3 Exchange Place, Baltimore.

BOOK SENT FREE.

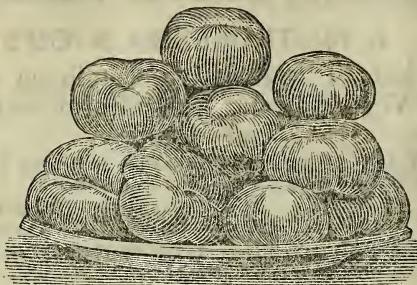
"**HINTS TO BEE-KEEPERS**"—A pamphlet of plain practical directions on the profitable management of Bees. Current "Bee Humbugs" exposed, and pretended "Secrets" explained. Side opening Movable Comb Bee Hive, Italian Bees, &c. &c.

"A small work on a great subject. Bee-keeping in a nutshell."—Boston Cultivator.
Sent free of charge to any address.

H. A. KING & CO.,
Nevada, Ohio.

1t*

TILDEN'S SEEING TOMATO.



[Scale 2 inches to the foot.]

THE MOST PERFECT TOMATO GROWN.

IS A DISTINCT VARIETY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST AUTHORITIES IN THE COUNTRY.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.

The publishers of THE PRAIRIE FARMER have purchased from Mr. Tilden, the originator, the entire lot of this seed at a very high price to distribute to the subscribers of the PRAIRIE FARMER. The distribution will be as follows:

One package to every present subscriber who has renewed or does renew for 1866, and sends 5 cents to pay for postage and putting up.

One package to every new subscriber who sends 5 cents in addition to subscription, for postage and putting up.

Each package will contain seed enough to raise from 75 to 100 plants. Fifteen plants, well cultivated, will produce sufficient to supply any ordinary family.

PACKAGES of the seed will be sent to any address, post paid, on the receipt of 50 cents.

Sample copies of THE PRAIRIE FARMER sent FREE to any who desire them.

Thos. Meehan, Philadelphia, says of the "Tilden":—"I have tested them in various ways, satisfying ourselves that they are the best tomato out."

Paschal Morris, of Philadelphia, says:—"I consider it a better variety than that has yet appeared in this market."

Hovey & Co., of Boston, says:—"It promises in a greater degree more excellence than any other variety we have grown. Carries well and handles well for market."

The American Agriculturist says:—"This comparatively new tomato is held in high estimation by the cultivators about Philadelphia."

Jonathan Periam, of Chicago, says:—"I consider this tomato to be the best I have grown."

N. J. Colman, of the Rural World:—"They are the largest and smoothest Tomato we ever saw, and their quality even surpassed their appearance."

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AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The SECOND SESSION of the College Term of 1865 and 1866, of this Institution, will open on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The Collegiate and Preparatory Departments embrace a full course of English, Classical and Scientific Instruction.

Board, Tuition, Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$150 per session of five months, payable in advance.

Students are admitted at any time.

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President Maryland Agricultural College,
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 WANTED, a few Stock Sheep, either Pure Bred Southdowns or Merinos. Bucks to shear not less than twelve pounds of unwashed wool, and Ewes not less than eight pounds in like manner, and not to exceed three years old. By having plenty of land, a large flock would be taken on shares. Address,

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The "CRUMPTON GAZETTE AND EASTERN ADVERTISER" is published weekly, and has a large circulation in Queen Anne's and Kent counties, in addition to which it is mailed regularly to every Hotel on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; rendering it one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Rates as low as other county papers. Address "GAZETTE," Crumpton, Maryland. fe-tf

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If you wish to know about the soil, climate and other characteristics of Kansas, its adaptation to Stock raising, Sheep Husbandry, &c., &c., just send for the "Kansas Farmer." Terms—ONE DOLLAR per annum, in advance.

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Analytical & Consulting Chemist,
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Late State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland,

No. 5 ST. PAUL STREET, Baltimore.

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OIL, COAL and other Mineral Lands and Farming Lands examined in any part of the country. de-6t*

"Staunton Spectator,"
STAUNTON, VA.

To Merchants, Manufacturers and Business Men Generally.

The "SPECTATOR," published in Staunton, Va., is the best advertising medium in the interior of the State. It is published in one of the largest towns in the interior, situated in the center of the State, with Railroads and good Turnpikes radiating in all directions, which makes it the focus of trade for all the surrounding counties, and the locality to which their citizens look for the news.

It was the first paper that was established here *nearly a century ago*, and is now in the 42nd year of its existence under its present title—"Staunton Spectator." It has always been well sustained by the most substantial portion of the people.

It has the largest list of PAYING subscribers of any paper in the interior of Virginia.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Tradesmen and others, who wish to call the attention of the people of Virginia to their business, would promote their interest by adopting the "Spectator," as their medium of communication.

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Address, "STAUNTON SPECTATOR,"
Staunton, Va.

E. G. EDWARDS,
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Dealer in STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HAY PRESSSES, CIDER MILLS, THRESHERS AND CLEANERS, HORSE POWERS and all kinds of the latest improved Labor-Saving Machines now made, at retail.

All Cash Orders attended to promptly. dec-3t

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Factories, Planing Mill, Foundry and Lumber Yard,
NORTH DUKE STREET, NEAR THE DEPOT,
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THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Is one of the largest in the country, and is supplied with Steam Power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most improved MACHINERY, TOOLS, PATTERNS, FOUNDRY, and LUMBER YARD. With these advantages for manufacturing and supplying Farmers and Dealers, I respectfully solicit their orders, confident of giving perfect satisfaction I would respectfully call the attention of the public to my

Polished Steel Plows, Cultivators, Pelton Triple geared Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers, Threshers & Cleaners, Spring Tooth Horse Rakes, &c., &c.

PLOWS.

I am manufacturing a very superior article of Steel Plow (both right and left hand,) called the "AMERICAN CLIPPER," to which I would call the attention of farmers, as the Steel Plow is destined eventually to supersede the Cast Plow, as certainly as did the Steel Hoe the Cast Hoe. Among the many advantages of this Plow are the following: Being of Polished Steel it cleans itself perfectly in all kinds of soil, and lays the furrow beautifully.— Is provided with Patent Wrought or Malleable Iron Clevis, is more easily adjusted, runs more evenly, and does the same amount of work with far less worry to man and beast. This Plow has taken the First Premium at the last four successive Fairs of the State of New York, the last National Exhibition at Richmond, Va., and at our last County Fairs.— Farmers will find it to their advantage to order one as a sample, and thus can then judge for themselves as to its merits. I dwell particularly upon the plow as it is the King of Implements, and farmers cannot be too particular to select the best.

CULTIVATORS,

Made of the best white oak, with 5 or 6 polished steel Plain or Reversible Teeth. It is adjustable to any required width and depth, and the teeth bearing like the plow, of polished steel, clean themselves

readily and cut the weeds and briars instead of passing over them. It is much more satisfactory, and, because more durable, cheaper than the old style.

Special attention paid to supplying the trade with every variety of STEEL WORK—Cultivator Teeth, Plow Molds, &c. &c.

Threshing and Separating MACHINES

For Separating, Cleaning and Bagging Grain, at one operation.

This machine has been in use for about 10 years, some of them having threshed more than a hundred thousand bushels grain, and owing to its strength, simplicity and completeness of its operations, is universally acknowledged to be the Best in Use. It is the only machine that bags the grain clean enough for market. Being provided with a self-regulating blast and other improvements for saving all the grain, it will pay for itself, over any other Separator, in a few years.

HORSE POWERS.

I am manufacturing the celebrated PELTON TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER of all sizes, 3 to 10 horse. The Castings are made in my own Foundry, of the very best Iron, and I will warrant this Power to run easier and bear double the strain of any other in use.

PLOW HANDLES.

Having an Improved Blanchard Lathe and other machinery for manufacturing Plow Handles on a large scale I can supply the trade with all varieties of No. 1 Plow Handles at the shortest notice.

The Union Steam Fan Blower.

One of the greatest inventions of the age. It creates a great draft, besides saving 25 per cent. of fuel. Works independent of the engine, requires but a few feet of small steam pipe to make the attachment, and is too simple to get out of order.— For further particulars please send for Circular.

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A. B. FARQUHAR, Penna. Agr'l Works, York, Pa.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

"EXCELSIOR."

Containing } *AMMONIA*, 6 per cent.
} *PHOSPHATE OF LIME*, 57 per cent.

Composed of Seven Hundred Pounds of No. 1 Peruvian Guano and Thirteen Hundred Pounds of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, forming the most universal Crop Grower and concentrated durable Fertilizer ever offered to Agriculturists, combining all the stimulating properties of the Peruvian Guano, and the even durable fertilizing qualities of Bones. Adapted for all soils and crops, and in *fine dry powder* for sowing or drilling with the seed.

The most prominent farmers of Maryland and Virginia after 6 years experience with EXCELSIOR, pronounce an application of 100 lbs. to the acre equal to from 200 to 300 lbs. of any other fertilizer for sale in this market.

Uniformity of quality guaranteed by the manufacturer.

Price—\$80 PER TON.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt street.

E. FRANK COE'S SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Manufactured expressly for our sales, containing nearly *three per cent.* of *Ammonia*, in fine dry powder, for drilling. The past two years' experience of its application on Wheat and Corn, has proved its superiority to all Super Phosphates in the growth of the crop and the improvement of the soil.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

SUPER PHOSPHATE, (DISSOLVED BONES),

Of our own manufacture, containing 15 per cent of Soluble Phosphoric Acid. Warranted equal to any ever sold in this market. For sale in bulk or barrels.

Price—\$55 per ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

1500 TONS MEXICAN GUANO.

"A A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"A" MEXICAN GUANO.

"B" do do

"C" do do

In bulk or barrels.

For sale by

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,

Composed of Bones, dissolved in Sulphuric Acid and No. 1 Peruvian Guano. Containing nearly 3 per cent. of Ammonia. Unequalled for the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton, &c., and permanently improving the soil, in *fine dry powder* for drilling.

Price—\$60 Per Ton.

J. J. TURNER & CO., 42 Pratt Street.

TO COTTON AND TOBACCO PLANTERS.

J. J. Turner & Co's "EXCELSIOR" is superior to Peruvian Guano pound for pound in the growth of Cotton and Tobacco. One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical. The Cotton Planters of Georgia and the Tobacco Planters of Maryland use "Excelsior" exclusively, Price—\$80 per Ton.

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & CO.

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SUPPLEMENT TO "MARYLAND FARMER."

Office of John S. Reese & Co.

GEN'L AGENTS FOR "THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO CO."

71 South Street, Baltimore.

To the Farmers and Planters of the Southern States:

As Agents for the *Pacific Guano Company* we invite your attention to this circular as matter of importance and interest.

We commend this guano upon the general principle that the value of all commercial fertilizers depends upon the quantity of certain elements contained in them, and that these elements are well known to be *ammonia, soluble Phosphate of Lime and Bone Phosphate of Lime*—and that consequently the actual value of any fertilizer of whatever name, can be determined in advance of its use with absolute certainty, because the results of inspection by competent chemists are as exact as those of mathematics, and when the elements are present in a fertilizer, they can not fail to produce their natural effect. Hence, it follows that no dealer need be deceived if he will take the pains and necessary expense to protect himself and his patrons.

It must be noticed further, that although the above elements *alone constitute value*, attention must be given to their character and origin, for both ammonia and phosphate of lime in fertilizers differ materially in character which affects their comparative value for fertilizing purposes. For example, *phosphate of lime* of mineral or petrified origin, as found in *apatite, coprolite*, and petrified masses, is very much inferior for fertilizing purposes to the same elements of *organic origin* as found in *Bone Dust, Peruvian Guano and Pacific Guano*—the latter being of animal organic origin. The sensible difference is manifested in their weight and physical structure. The mineral phosphates are *heavy, dense and granular*, while those of organic origin are lighter, and of soft texture.

There is a like difference in *ammonia* which also affects its value for fertilizing purposes. Ammonia in fertilizers is either of animal organic origin—that is, generated by the fermentation of the animal matter they contain, as in Peruvian and Pacific Guano, or it is from the manufactured salts of ammonia added to them as the sulphate or carbonate of ammonia.

The *salts of ammonia* are far *inferior* for fertilizing purposes to ammonia generated by the fermentation of animal organic matter; and, moreover the *process of fermentation* set up by the animal matter materially promotes the solution and absorption of the phosphates by the soil.

These considerations do not occur generally to consumers of fertilizers, but they are rational and important—hence, we commend them to the notice of intelligent farmers and planters.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO

similar in character and composition to Peruvian. It differs only in the proportions of the same elements of fertility.

Peruvian Guano contains 55 per cent. *combustible animal matter*; Pacific Guano contains 35 to 40 per cent. of the same animal matter.

Peruvian Guano contains 25 to 28 per cent. *Earthy Phosphate of Lime*.

Pacific Guano contains 40 to 45 per cent. *Earthy Phosphate of Lime*, 12 to 15 of which are *soluble in water*.

Peruvian Guano yields 10 to 15 per cent. Ammonia.

Pacific Guano yields 3 to 4½ per cent. Ammonia.

It will be noticed that while this Guano contains less Ammonia than Peruvian, it has nearly 100 per cent. more Earthy and Soluble Phosphate of Lime. The difference in Ammonia is more than compensated by the difference in the *Earthy and Soluble Phosphate of Lime*, for it is now a well established fact that Peruvian Guano has an excess of Ammonia, and is deficient in Earthy Phosphates.

That which renders Pacific Guano superior to Peruvian Guano is, that while it possesses sufficient *animal matter* and *ammonia* to give it all needed

immediate activity, it contains enough soluble and bone phosphate to afford the crops ample nourishment and add to the supply in the soil, which is *not the case with Peruvian guano.*

It is a fact almost uniformly concurred in, that the yield of grain from the use of Peruvian Guano is never in proportion to the growth of straw, and the same misproportion of produce to vegetable growth is manifested in cotton. In tobacco it is manifested by the lightness of the leaf, and the absence of the peculiar richness which distinguishes the quality of tobacco. This misproportion of vegetable growth to produce, is greater than is generally supposed. The natural and healthy proportion of wheat to straw is 1,000 lbs. of grain to 2,000 lbs. of straw. By experiment made for the purpose it is shown that in Crops grown with Peruvian Guano, the proportion is 1,000 lbs. of grain, to 3,000 lbs. straw. (The excess of straw may not always hold good in this exact proportion, but it is so to a greater or less extent.) This unnatural proportion arises from the excessive quantity of Ammonia on the one hand, and the deficiency of Phosphate of Lime on the other, in Peruvian Guano, and hence also its inevitable tendency to exhaust and deprecate soils.

Pacific Guano presents decided and important advantages over the SUPER PHOSPHATES OF LIME. First, it contains more than twice as much ammonia as is generally found in the Super Phosphates, and its ammonia is generated by the fermentation of its *animal matter*, as in Peruvian Guano, while the ammonia found in the Super Phosphates is generally supplied by the addition of the manufactured Salts of Ammonia, and some brands are entirely destitute of that important element.

Secondly. The *animal matter* in *Pacific Guano*, by its fermentation in the soil materially aids the *solution and absorption* of the earthy phosphates, which is an important advantage not possessed by the super-phosphates.

Thirdly. Pacific Guano contains from 12 to 15 per cent. *Soluble Phosphate of Lime*, (in addition to its large per cent. of earthy bone phosphate,) which is more than is usually found in the Super Phosphates; moreover its phosphate of lime is of *organic origin*, and *not mineral*, the evidence of which is found in its soft texture and light weight, compared with the mineral phosphates, its weight being about the same as Peruvian Guano. For the above reasons we commend this Guano as superior in point of actual value and economy to either Peruvian Guano or Super Phosphate of Lime. The grounds upon which this superiority is based are rational and conclusive.

One ton of Pacific Guano contains the following quantities of the elements of fertility, upon which depend the value of all fertilizers.

2,000 LBS. CONTAIN,

Animal Organic Matter.....	720 lbs.
Yielding Ammonia.....	70 lbs.
Soluble Phosphate of Lime.....	280}
Bone Phosphate of Lime	532} 812 "

This statement is based upon the inspection analysis of the average of five cargoes discharged at this port last fall.

From a general knowledge of all fertilizers sold in the markets, acquired by exclusive attention to this branch of business for ten years past, we assert, with assurance, that this guano has *more* of the elements of value, *in better proportion*, of organic origin and better physical condition, than can be found in any other fertilizer now offered; at least such do not exist within our knowledge.

Upon these grounds we commend this Guano to the use of consumers.

It is a better fertilizer than our Manipulated Guano, which was so well known and largely used previous to the war, realizing which we abandoned the manufacture of that article and became the agents of the Pacific Guano Company. It owes its superiority to its *large per cent.* of *animal organic matter* and *soluble Phosphate of Lime*.

Every cargo of Pacific Guano is subjected to rigid inspection by Dr. A. Snowden Piggot, chemist, which is a guarantee to us and the farmer not had in the purchase of fertilizers generally. Every package is branded with our name, which is the evidence of genuineness.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.

General Agents for Pacific Guano Co.

For sale by the following agents:—Allison & Addison, and A. Y. Stokes & Co., Richmond, Va.; Rogers, Jarratt & Rives, Petersburg, Va.; Moore, Jones & Miller, Lynchburg, Va.; Grasty & Rison, Danville; R. Norfleet, Tarboro', N. C.

THE

GREAT BONE FERTILIZER For SOUTHERN LANDS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE !

Containing } 53 per cent. of PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
} 4.05 do AMMONIA.

It should be borne in mind that the *Phosphate of Lime* in this article, being obtained exclusively from *Raw Bones* and a true *Bird Guano*, there is no portion of it inoperative as in the case of Super Phosphates made from Mineral Guanos, but being entirely soluble in the soil continues to impart its fertilizing qualities to the crops for years.

It is guaranteed to be more beneficial to the soil than *Peruvian Guano*, for while it has sufficient Ammonia to push forward the crop it has no excess of it, as *Peruvian Guano* has, and therefore does not over-stimulate the land, but continues to impart its fertilizing qualities for years.

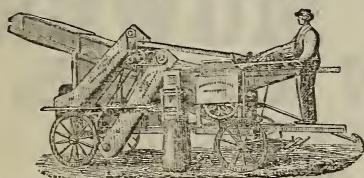
The remarkable success which has attended its use in Maryland and parts of Virginia, is a sufficient guarantee to induce those who have not tried it, to do so.

My price in Baltimore is uniform with the manufacturer's factory prices—and it can be obtained at the same price, adding cost of transportation from Baltimore, from dealers throughout the Southern States.

GEORGE DUGDALE,
MANUFACTURER'S AGENT,
105 SMITH'S WHARF,
BALTIMORE, MD.

feb-6t

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THRESHING MACHINE,

Is unquestionably *THE BEST*, and takes the Lead
It is without a Rival, for Strength, Durability and Elegance.

In operation it is vastly superior, and is the Fastest
Combined Thresher and Cleaner in the World!

Sizes—24 inch, 28 inch, 32 inch, and 36 inch Cylinders.

THE PITTS PATENT

Double Pinion Horse Power,

All know to be the best for working the Pitts Thresher.—
For Four, Eight and Ten Horses. No other Power can
compare with this.

Castings and Parts of these machines constantly on hand.
LINTON & LAMOTT. AGENTS.
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Particular attention paid to PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING. Episcopal and other religious services readily accessible.

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CHAMBER SUITS in Walnut and Wood.

Also, COTTAGE SUITS.

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Walnut and Oak DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

DESKS and CHAIRS of all descriptions.

FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, SELF-ROCKING

CRADLES, BEST SPRING BOTTOMS in use.

ROCKING CHAIRS without Rockers.

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SEEDS ! SEEDS !!

Field & Garden Seeds!

Having perfected our arrangements with the most celebrated seed growers of this country and Europe, we are able to supply Merchants, Farmers or Gardeners with *Fresh* and *Genuine* Garden and Field Seeds upon the most favorable terms.

We would call the particular attention of Country dealers to our present large and varied assortment, which has been grown especially for us, and we can guarantee them to be as represented. All orders will receive our best attention, and it shall be our constant endeavour to merit the liberal patronage we have heretofore received.

Catalogues containing practical directions for the cultivation and management of "Field and Garden Seeds," may be obtained (without charge) by applying by mail or otherwise, to

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert street, Baltimore, Md.

Amongst our stock will be found all the best varieties of the following kinds of seeds and many others not here enumerated:—

ASPARAGUS—DWARF OR SNAP BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING BEANS—BEET—BORECOLE,
OR KALE—BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS, best imported—BROCOLI—CABBAGE—CARROT—
CAULIFLOWER—CELERY—CHERVIL—COLLARDS—CORN SALAD, OR FET-
TICUS—CORN—CRESS—CUCUMBER—EGG PLANT—ENDIVE—KOHL-
RABI, or Turnip Rooted Cabbage—LEEK—LETTUCE—MELON—
MUSTARD—NASTURTIUM—OKRA—ONION—PARSLEY
—PARSNIP—PEAS—PEPPER—PUMPKIN—
RADISH—RHUBARB—SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT—SPINACH—SQUASH OR CYMLIN—
TOMATO—TURNIP—HERBS—FLOWERS—MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.

THE UNION MOWER.
E. WHITMAN & SONS,
22 & 24 S. CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Have completed their arrangements for the EXCLUSIVE Sale of the Union Mower in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

This is beyond all question the most desirable Mower now in use, not one having failed last season among the great quantity sold. Price in December will be \$120 for the 4 ft. machine, and \$130 for the 4½ ft. machine. It is probable that the price will be advanced in January, but our price will at all times be as low as any good machine in the market, and machines warranted to be the best.

UNION WASHING MACHINE,
AND
AMIDON CLOTHES WRINGER,

For Sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our DR. McLANE'S Celebrated VERMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precautions in ordering Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS.—The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! DR. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge or Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DOCTOR McLANE'S AMERICAN Worm Specific or Vermifuge.

No diseases to which the human body is liable are better entitled to the attention of the philanthropist than those consequent on the irritation produced by WORMS in the stomach and bowels. When the sufferer is an adult, the cause is very frequently overlooked, and consequently the proper remedy is not applied. But when the patient is an infant, if the disease is not entirely neglected, it is still too frequently ascribed, in whole or part, to some other cause. It ought here to be particularly remarked, that although but few worms may exist in a child, and howsoever quiescent they may have been previously, no sooner is the constitution invaded by any of the innumerable strain of diseases to which infancy is exposed, than it is fearfully augmented by their irritation. Hence it too frequently happens that a disease otherwise easily managed by proper remedies, when aggravated by that cause bids defiance to treatment, judicious in other respects, but which entirely fails in consequence of worms being overlooked. And even in cases of greater violence, is a potent and prompt remedy possessed, so that they could be expelled without loss of time, which is so precious in such cases, the disease might be attacked, by proper remedies, even-handed, and with success.

SYMPOMS WHICH CANNOT BE MISTAKEN.—The countenance is pale and leaden colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eye becomes dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semi-circle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing in the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE MAY BE DEPENDED UPON TO EFFECT A CURE.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN the MONEY in every instance where it proves ineffectual, "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the medicine to be given in strict accordance with the directions.

We pledge ourselves to the public that DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY IN ANY FORM; and that it is an innocent preparation, and not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

DIRECTIONS.—Give a child from two to ten years old, a teaspooonful in as much sweetened water every morning, fasting; if it purges through the day, well; but if not, repeat it again in the evening. Over ten, give a little more; under two, give less. To a full grown person, give two teaspoonfuls.

Beware of Counterfeits and all Articles purporting to be Dr. McLane's—The great popularity of DR. McLANE'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS has induced unprincipled persons to attempt palming upon the public counterfeit and inferior articles, in consequence of which the proprietors have been forced to adopt every possible guard against fraud. Purchasers will please pay attention to the following marks of genuineness.

1st.—The external wrapper is a fine Steel Engraving, with the signatures of C. McLANE, and FLEMING BROS.

2d.—The directions are printed on fine paper, with a water mark as follows: "Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, Fleming Bros., Proprietors." This water mark can be seen by holding up the paper to the light.

The Liver Pills have the name stamped on the lid of the box, in red wax.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VERMIFUGE & LUNG SYRUP.

 Sold by Dealers Everywhere.

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G R E A T D I S T R I B U T I O N
 BY THE
EUREKA GIFT ASSOCIATION.
 ESTABLISHED 1846,

180 Broadway, New York,

ROSEWOOD PIANOS, MELODEONS, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

S I L V E R W A R E, F I N E G O L D A N D S I L V E R WATCHES, D I A M O N D P I N S,

Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava and

Cameo Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders,

Sleeve Buttons, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains,

Gold Rings, &c., Valued at

 \$1,000,000. 

DISTRIBUTION is made in the following manner:

CERTIFICATES naming each article and its VALUE are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES, which are well mixed. One of these Envelopes, containing the Certificate or Order for some Article, will be delivered at our office or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 Cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what Article it Draws, and its value, and can then send ONE DOLLAR and receive the Article named, or can choose ANY OTHER ONE Article on our List at the same value.

Q. S. Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES, may, in this manner, obtain an Article WORTH FROM ONE TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

FOR ONE DOLLAR

which they need not pay until it is known what is drawn and its value. ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

The Eureka Gift Association

would call attention to the fact of its being the Original and Largest Gift Association in the country. We are therefore enabled to send FINER Goods, and give better chances to obtain the more valuable prizes, than any other establishment of the kind. The business continues to be conducted in a fair and honorable manner, and a large and greatly increasing trade is proof that our patrons appreciate this method of obtaining rich and elegant goods.

During the past year this Association has sent a very large number of valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks.

Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes from the Eureka Association and have kindly allowed the use of their names, many other names might be published were we permitted:—

Doct. J. R. Marsh, 146 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Piano, value \$500; Col. S. M. Robertson, St. Charles Hotel, N. O. La., Oil Painting, value \$100; Mrs. Lucy Adams, Detroit, Mich., Gold Watch, value \$150; Patrick Burk, 121 Chapel street, New Haven Connecticut, Melodeon, value \$200; Jesse R. Williams, Springfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value \$150; Mrs. M. N. Roberts, Revere House, Boston, Mass., Piano, value \$350; Hon. Nelson J. White, Washington, D. C., Oil Painting, value \$100; Luther Brown, 23 Pleasant street, Fall River, Mass., Gold Watch, value \$150; Mrs. J. Phillips, Worcester, Mass., Melodeon, value \$300; J. S. Brown, Westfield, Mass., Gold Watch, value \$125; Miss E. Davis, Natick, Mass., two prizes Melodeon, value \$225, Cluster Diamond Ring, value \$200.

ie-3*

To be Sold for One Dollar Each,
Without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you will receive.

	EACH.
50 Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, worth....	\$250.00 to 225.00
50 Melodeons, Rosewood Cases.....	125.00 to 225.00
100 Fine Oil Paintings.....	25.00 to 100.00
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches.....	75.00 to 150.00
150 Diamond Rings.....	50.00 to 200.00
250 Ladies' Gold Watches.....	60.00 to 85.00
450 Silver Watches.....	25.00 to 50.00
200 Fine Steel Engravings, Framed.....	12.00 to 25.00
100 Music Boxes.....	12.00 to 45.00
100 Silver Revolving Patent Castors.....	15.00 to 40.00
100 Silver Fruit and Cake Baskets.....	15.00 to 35.00
500 Sets Silver Tea and Table Spoons.....	15.00 to 30.00
2,500 Vest and Neck Chains.....	5.00 to 25.00
2,500 Ladies' Silver Porte Monies.....	8.00 to 15.00
3,000 Silver Butter Knives.....	3.00 to 7.00
2,000 Pairs Ear Rings, (new styles).....	1.50 to 6.00
3,000 Gold Pencils and Tooth Picks.....	3.00 to 8.00
3,000 Onyx, and Amethyst Brooches.....	4.00 to 10.00
3,000 Ruby and Florentine Brooches.....	4.00 to 6.00
1,000 Masonic Pins.....	4.00 to 6.50
2,000 Fine Gold Watch Keys.....	3.50 to 6.50
5,000 Children's Armlets.....	2.50 to 8.00
2,500 Sets of Bosom Studs.....	1.50 to 5.00
2,500 Framed Sleeve Buttons.....	2.50 to 10.00
10,000 Plain Gold and Chased Rings.....	1.00 to 5.00
5,000 Stone Set and Seal Rings.....	2.50 to 10.00
5,000 Lockets, all sizes.....	2.00 to 7.00
10,000 Sets of Ladies' Jewelry.....	8.00 to 20.00
4,000 Watch Charms (each).....	3.00 to 5.50
5,000 Gold Pens, Silver Ex. Cases.....	4.00 to 6.00
5,000 Gent's Breast and Scarf Pins.....	3.00 to 20.00
2,000 Ladies' New Style Belt Buckles.....	4.00 to 6.50
2,000 Chatelaine and Guard Chains.....	6.00 to 20.00
1,000 Gold Thimbles.....	7.00 to 14.00
2,000 Sets Ladies' Jet and Gold.....	10.00 to 20.00
10,000 Gold Crosses.....	1.50 to 6.00
6,000 Oval Band Bracelets.....	6.00 to 20.00
4,000 Chased Bracelets.....	5.00 to 16.00
2,000 Ball Eardrops, all colors.....	3.00 to 5.00
5,000 Fine Gold Pens.....	2.00 to 3.50
2,000 New Style Jet and Gold Eardrops.....	3.00 to 7.00
2,500 New Style Long Crystal Eardrops.....	4.00 to 8.00
2,000 Gold Pens	3.00 to 6.00

Q. S. A CHANCE TO OBTAIN ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES FOR ONE DOLLAR BY PURCHASING A SEALED ENVELOPE FOR 25 CENTS.

Q. S. Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for \$1.00; Eleven for \$2.00; Thirty for \$5.00; Sixty-five for \$10.00; One Hundred for \$15.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Our patrons are desired to send United State money when it is convenient. Long letters are unnecessary.

Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied by the CASH, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written.—Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

GOODWIN, HUNT & CO.,
BOX 5706 P. O., NEW YORK.

MARYLAND SORGO CONVENTION FOR 1865.

A Convention of the Growers and Manufacturers of Sorghum and the various Northern canes, will convene in BALTIMORE, Md., on Tuesday, February 13, at 10 A. M., at "Armitage Hall," on Paca street, one door north of Fayette.

All interested in the Northern Sugar Plant are invited to attend. Visitors from adjoining States are hereby invited and expected to be present, and participate in its proceedings. It is hoped that all will bring samples of Syrup and Sugar—specimens of new and valuable Seed heads—models of apparatus for manufacturing—and any facts bearing on this enterprise that may be of interest.

The past year has fully demonstrated the adaptability of this plant to our soil and climate, and it is desirable that we have a full and free interchange of opinions, hence let all interested turn out.

A. R. DURBIN,

President of Convention for 1864.

—Samples of Cane Seed from Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, direct from China, will be distributed to members of the convention; also a sample of Sugar from the same source and place will be exhibited.

Persons from a distance unacquainted with the city, by reporting at the office of Bruster & Griffith, No 49 Paca st. will be directed to comfortable quarters.

—Machine for draining and drying mush Sugar will be operated during the sitting of the Convention, hence bring along your mush sugar.

NEW TOMATOES.

TILDEN'S NEW SEEDLING—Large, well shaped, very rich color, remarkably productive, of excellent quality, and keeps well for market purposes.

THE COOK'S FAVORITE—Large, apple shaped, very vigorous and productive. Raised by the acre it brought nearly double the price of other sorts in Boston market this season.

MAMMOTH CHIHUAHUA—Size enormous, weighing 2 and 3 lbs. each; one of the largest will heap a quart measure. Quality excellent.

MEXICAN TOMATO—This is a large, round variety of Lester's perfected. They are as large and as uniformly round as Cook's Favorite, and are prodigious bearers.

EARLY YORK—Very early, mostly of a flat round shape, of good market size, of excellent quality and very productive.

TOMATO DE LAGE, the French Bush or Upright Tomato. This variety is entirely distinct, and will bear planting eighteen inches apart.

BATES' EXTRA EARLY—A remarkable early, round variety, of good quality and fair market size.

—Either of the above varieties will be forwarded, post paid by me, at FIFTEEN CENTS a package and warranted to reach the purchaser.

JAMES. J. H. GREGORY,

Marblehead, Mass.

jan-3t

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

My seed Catalogue of garden and vegetable seeds, embracing about three hundred varieties, a large proportion of them of my own raising, will be sent out in January.

It will contain some new and rare varieties not to be found in other Catalogues, and will be sent gratis to all.—Those who ordered seed of me last season will receive it without writing for it.

JAMES. J. H. GREGORY.

Marblehead, Mass.

jan-3t

LYNCHBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Session will commence Sept. 11th, 1865, and close June 30th, 1866. This Institution commands all the advantages of a first class Boarding and Day School for young ladies—and circulars referring thereto, or other information, can be obtained by applying to

off M^s. M. B. BROWN, Lynchburg, Va.

4

TWO AGRICULTURAL PAPERS FOR \$2.50.

THE

"SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR."

D. REDMOND & W^N. N. WHITE, Editors.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843!

Volume 24 Commences January, 1866.

Monthly, at \$2.00 per annum.
Six Copies for \$10, in Advance.

By special arrangement, with the "MARYLAND FARMER," another excellent Rural Monthly, published in Baltimore at \$1.50, both papers will be sent one year for \$3.00—six of each for \$16—10 of each for \$25—giving each subscriber in this case, both papers for \$2.50.

Address,

WM. N. WHITE.

Athens, Ga.

Or office "Maryland Farmer," Baltimore.

NEW BRICK MACHINE,

In successful operation since 1854. Common labor with one brick maker only required. Worked by one man makes 4,000 per day; by horse 7,000 to 12,000; by steam 16,000 to 25,000. Cost from \$100 to \$700. For further particulars, in a pamphlet, giving full instructions on brick setting and burning with wood or coal, address, sending four stamps,

FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Box 556, Baltimore.

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Garden Seeds in every variety—warranted genuine and true to name—in papers and in bulk to the trade.

Also, SEED BAGS by the 1,000, with the dealer's name and directions for culture printed.

New and Desirable varieties of Seeds, from our own or foreign countries, supplied to order.

Specimen copies, for applicants, of Morris' Garden Manual for 1866.

Also, "Rural Advertiser," a monthly publication, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy—50 Cents per annum.

Wholesale price list to the trade.

PASCHALL MORRIS,
Seed Grower, Dealer and Importer,
1120 Market Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

A PERCHERON STALLION, (Partents Imported,) Foaled May 16, 1860.—Price \$2000. If not sold, will be hired out for the season of 1866.

BAY THOROUGH-BRED STALLION "LOTHARIO"—by Basil, out of Spietta by Imported Trustee. Foaled June 9, 1860. Price \$500.

Two DEVON BULLS—one four years old, the other eighteen months old. \$100 each.

J. H. McHENRY,

Pikesville, Md.

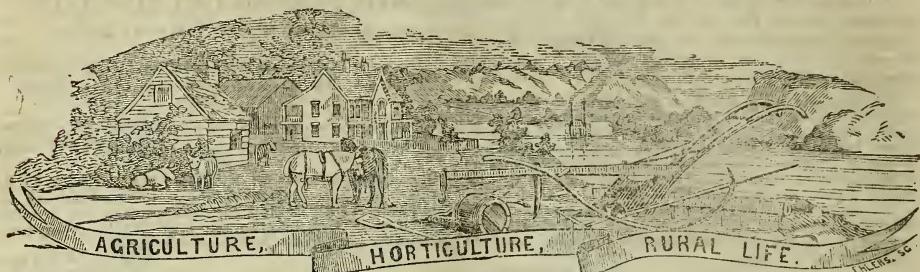


Ayrshires—Southdowns—Berkshires.

I have FOR SALE, on my farm, 22 miles from Baltimore, AYRSHIRE CATTLE, of different ages and both sexes—Southdown Bucks and Berkshire Pigs. Apply to Martin Goldsborough, 59 Courtland street, at the office of the "Maryland Farmer," or to the subscriber, RAMSAY McHENRY, Emmorton P. O., Harford Co., Md.



JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.



FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' AGENCY, 67 W. FAYETTE STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

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IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINERY,
LIVE STOCK,
SEEDS,
TREES, &c.

REFERENCES—Editors of "Farmer," John S. Gittings, Prest. Chesapeake Bank; Chas Goodwin, Cashier Franklin Bank; Jacob Heald & Co., F. W. Brune & Sons, James T. Earle, Ex-President Md. State Agricultural Society.

JOHN MERRYMAN,

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B. H. WARING,

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BRAHMA POOTRA FOWLS.

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.
Farmers' and Planters' Agency,
67 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

WANTED—

A pair of CHINA PIGS.

JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.

Farmers' and Planters' Agency, Baltimore.

CHESTER PIGS.

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.
67 Fayette street, Baltimore.

SHEEP--Cotswold & Southdown Sheep,

For sale by JOHN MERRYMAN & CO.
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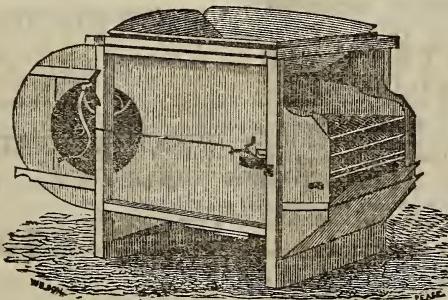
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CELEBRATED DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN & RICE FANS,

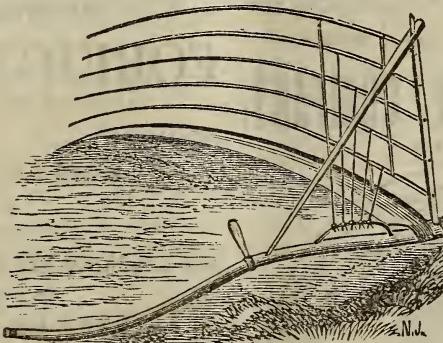
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With D. H. VIALL'S Patent Adjustable Double-Acting Brace Wedge—all made of the best material and by experienced workmen, and have taken over 100 best Premiums in the United States.



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E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Who are the EXCLUSIVE AGENTS for the sale of our goods in BALTIMORE and the SOUTHERN STATES. Our goods will be sold by our Agents, Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons, in Baltimore at our regular wholesale factory prices, and we advise our southern customers to send their orders early to our Baltimore Agents, in order that they may secure a full supply, as it is evident from orders already received that the demand will exceed the supply during the coming season.

SOUTHERN AGENTS, E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 & 24 S. CALVERT ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINE!

Awarded the Highest Premium
AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR,
JUST HELD IN LONDON, ENGLAND,
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,
Where all the machines of Europe and America were in
competition—also at the
PARIS, FRANCE, AND AT EVERY
UNITED STATES FAIR,
At which SEWING MACHINES were exhibited.

The LOCK STITCH made by this Machine cannot be ravelled, and presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam, a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it. The beauty and regularity of the stitch will be observed, also the firmness of the seam, in which respects it excels hand sewing.

The machine is recommended for the following qualities:

1. Beauty and excellence of stitch upon each side of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness, and durability of seam that will not rip nor ravel, and made with
3. Economy of thread.
4. Its attachments and range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.

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HOWE MACHINE COMPANY.

(TRADE MARK.)



(None Genuine without this mark.)
FOR TAILORING AND MANUFACTURING.
DEPOT 214 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE,
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THE LARGEST STOCK
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DRY GOODS
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HAMILTON EASTER & CO.
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Invite the attention of
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To make purchases, to the very extensive

Wholesale Stock
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DRY GOODS,

*On second floor and basement of their warehouse,
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DOMESTICS,

WOOLENS,
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Of every description.

OUR SPLENDID RETAIL STOCK OF GOODS
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ARTICLES OF EVERY CLASS,

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MOST EXTENSIVE & COMPLETE
IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Wholesale and Retail Price being marked on
each article, from which

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Parties not fully acquainted with the value of Goods,
can buy from us with perfect confidence.

B R U C E ' S CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER.

The Bruce Fertilizer is made from the fleshy parts of slaughter-house offal, decomposed by a process patented by Mr. Duncan Bruce, and concentrated by the best absorbent—dry powdered charcoal. To this is added 33 parts in 100, of Bone Phosphate of Lime, to insure the successful carrying out of the crop and to keep the land in good condition.

The immediate results of its use are as marked as in the application of Peruvian Guano, while the land is at the same time permanently enriched.

It is prepared under the careful supervision of Mr. Bruce with a view to exact uniformity of character.

DIRECTIONS.

For Wheat or Rye, in drill, 200 pounds per acres broadcast, 400 to 450 pounds.

For Cotton, in drills, 300 pounds; broadcast, 400.

For Oats, broadcast, 350 pounds; drills, 250.

For Corn, 400 pounds.

For Tobacco, 350 to 400 pounds.

For Potatoes, 400 to 450 pounds.

On Indian Corn, when applied in the hill, use one handful to two hills, mixing it well with the soil; should any be backward, it may be forced by a new application at the time of hoeing. When sown broadcast use 400 to 500 lbs. to the acre.

For Potatoes a handful to each hill will ensure an early and large crop.

On Beets, Carrots, Turnips and other root crops, it should, if possible, be dug in, in the fall before the seed is sown, say 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. The land then becomes impregnated with it, and each rootlet finds nourishment as the main root penetrates the earth.

Tomatoes will thrive well with a tablespoonful to each plant.

For Melons, Cucumbers, and Squashes, apply at the time of planting. If the bugs are troublesome, put it around the hill and fork it in, they will disappear at once; this has been found to be the case whenever so applied.

Cauliflower and Cabbage should have about half a moderate sized handful to each, well mixed with the soil before the plant is set out.

Tobacco, the same as Cauliflower and Cabbage with the best results.

Grape Vines and Fruit Trees should receive from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. each, according to the size, in the early spring, by forking it in above the roots. Using it in a liquid form during the season, will add greatly to the crop. From testimonials received from Grape growers this Manure has no equal.

Strawberry plants are much improved by a top dressing in the early spring.

Currant and Gooseberry bushes should have a good sized handful to each bush; directions same as to vines and trees.

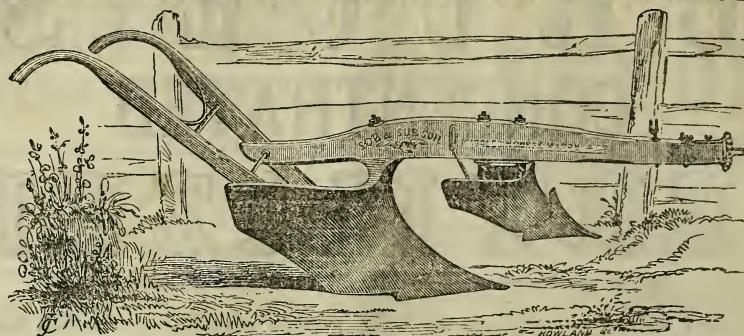
Spinach should receive a liberal top-dressing just before a rain. In potting Flowers, the Manure should be mixed with the soil, the quantity should be in proportion to the size of the pot and plant, varying from a tea-spoonful to a tablespoonful; it may also be used as a top-dressing with the best results.

In every case where the manure is used in the hill it should be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

 PRICE \$55 PER TON.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
No. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR BALTIMORE.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,



Nos. 22 and 24 South Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Have on hand all of the Latest Improvements in PLOWS, consisting in part of

MINOR & HORTON,	PATUXUNT,	MARYLAND SELF-SHARPEN-
CUFF AND BRACE,	ELLIOTT,	ING,
LIVINGSTON,	Nos. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$, 50 & 60 New York,	WOODCOCK,
CHENOWETH,	SUBSOIL,	TITUS IRON BEAM,
DAVIS & DAVIS IMPROVED,	GANG,	ATWOOD PLUG,
WILEY,	SHOVEL,	MOORE & CHAMBERLAIN,
HILLSIDE,	DOUBLE MOULD OR RIDGING,	FOREST.

TO FARMERS & MERCHANTS.

One speciality in our business is that of PLOWS. By means of our late improvements in machinery we can turn out 20,000 Plows annually, of superior finish and quality!

From 100 to 200 Tons of PLOW CASTINGS always on hand, and *will not be undersold by any House in the United States.*

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

LABOR-SAVING IMPLEMENTS, EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

Our Factory and Store consists of four large Warehouses, supplied with steam power and every facility for manufacturing, with all the latest and most approved kinds of tools, patterns, &c.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

THE EAGLE COTTON GIN.

This celebrated Gin has now been extensively used in the Southern States for more than thirty-five years and is *universally* acknowledged to be THE BEST COTTON GIN in the world. To those in want of a good Cotton Gin we can recommend this as a *perfectly reliable* machine, embracing all of the latest *valuable* improvements, and without the extra expense of any *new notions* except those recognized by practical men as *useful*. All orders should be addressed to

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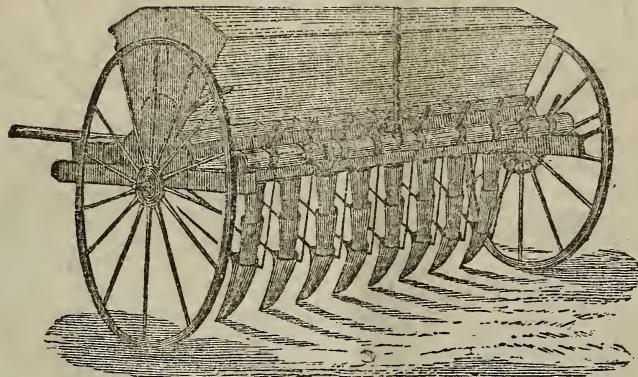
HAY PRESSES.

The public are notified that they will be supplied with Hay Presses containing all the latest improvements, by direct application to

E. WHITMAN & SONS, 22 and 24 S. Calvert Street, Baltimore,
The only Hay Press manufacturers in the State.

THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM IRON CYLINDER GRAIN DRILL,

With the Improved Guano Attachment & Grass Seed Sower.



BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN & COMPOST DRILL.

This Drill is universally acknowledged, where it is known, to be the most perfect Machine invented for Sowing all kinds of Grain, and every description of Fertilizers in a concentrated form. It is so constructed, with the different sized gear wheels, as to sow any desired quantity of Grain, from one to four bushels to the acre.

In its arrangement for distributing Guano, Lime, Plaster, Ashes, &c., either in a dry or damp state, it differs from and excels all other Drills ever offered to the public, a separate box for these Fertilizers being attached in front of the Grain Box from which the Manure is evenly and perfectly delivered in the tubes, and is deposited with the Grain in the Drill Furrow.

In addition, we have also attached a Grass Seeder, for Sowing broadcast, in rear of the Drill, any desired quantity per acre of any variety of Grass Seed.

All the attachments may be used at once or separately.

The proprietors have been engaged in the manufacture of Grain Drills for fourteen or fifteen years, and of the thousands which have been sold in that time not one has been returned or failed to please the purchaser. They have been continually making improvements, and now, with confidence, offer their improved Drill to a discerning public and warrant it to give entire satisfaction.

Those wishing this Machine, and one that is universally acknowledged by the farmers of nearly every State in the Union, and by all who have examined it, to be the best ever offered to the public, will bear in mind that unless they order early, may be disappointed, as hundreds were last season by delay.

PRICES IN BALTIMORE:

8 Tube Grain Drill, - - - - -	\$110	Guano or Compost Attachment, - - -	\$25
9 " " " " " - - - - -	115	Grass Seed " " - - -	10

A full supply of REPAIRING parts always on hand, and repairing promptly and efficiently executed. We also manufacture the well known *HUBBARD REAPERS AND LIGHT MOWERS*. They are two wheeled machines with folding bar, and have given complete satisfaction wherever used.

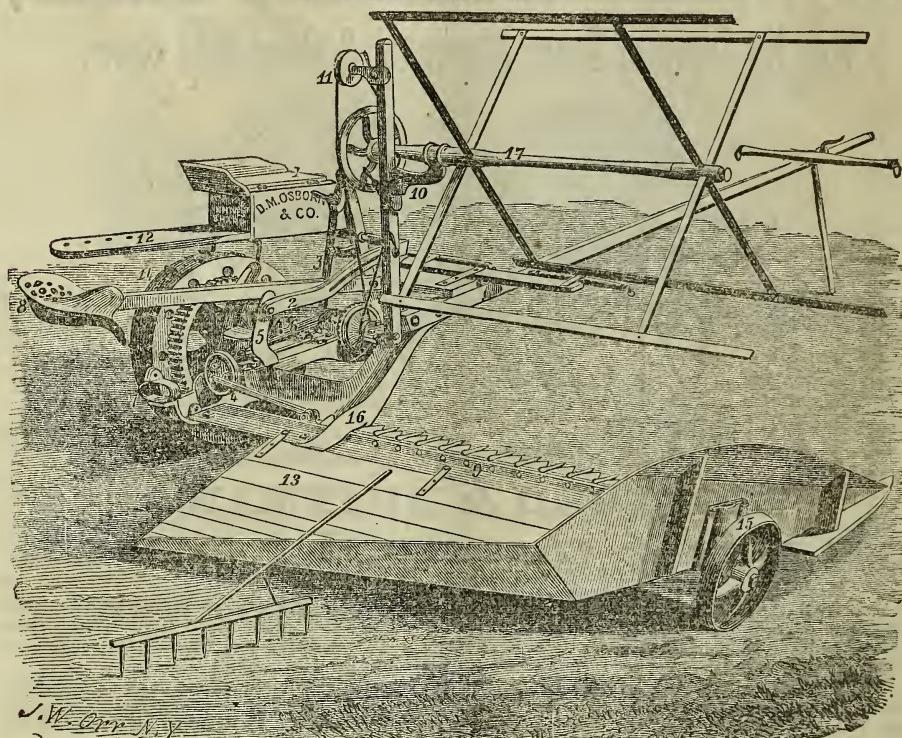
Orders received for Guano, Rhodes' Super Phosphate, or any of the Composts sown with our Drill. Orders promptly filled by addressing early in the Season,

**W. L. BUCKINGHAM, General Agent,
59½ SOUTH CHARLES STREET,**

Between Pratt and Lombard Streets,

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**KIRBY'S
Combined Reaper and Mower!
FOR 1866.**



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A HAND-RAKING REAPER.

The cut above represents KIRBY'S COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER set up as a Hand Raking Reaper—this is a light Draft machine, two horses only required—it is made mostly of IRON and STEEL—the Side Draft usually found in other machines is completely obviated in this, by the manner in which the Pole is attached; in other words, it is perfectly balanced, with perfect “Centre Draft.”

This machine is *Simple* in its management, very *Durable, Strong and Reliable*, with ability to work on either rough or smooth ground; the *FLEXIBILITY* of the Finger Bar is perfect, with steel-faced Guards. Reaps 5 feet, 4 inches, and can be set to reap from 2 to 16 inches high. It reaps RICE as well it does wheat. (All required to convert this machine into a MOWER is to take off the Platform and Reel, which can be done in a very few minutes in the field.) It has a suspended Reel, always used in Reaping, and is used in *Mowing also on this Machine*. This machine had quite a reputation in the Southern States before the war, and maintained it in Maryland during the same.

In the West, Northwest, East and in Maryland, there are now over 40,000 of these combined machines at work giving entire satisfaction. The SELF-RAKING attachment on this Machine has given good satisfaction; it is easily attached and detached, and does not destroy the *Hand Rake*, as most other Self-Rakes do. A Descriptive Book will be mailed to any address. Price for February, \$160, for Combined Machine—Self Rake, \$35. This is as low as any other makers single Mower.

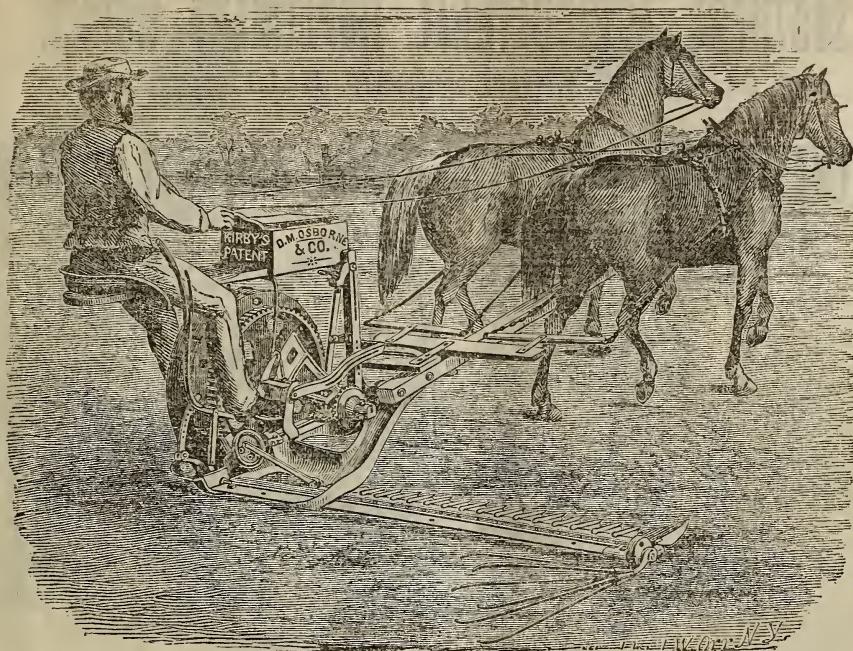
Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers.

E. G. EDWARDS, General Agent for Southern States,

29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER FOR 1866.



KIRBY'S COMBINED SET UP AS A MOWER.

The above cut is a representation of KIRBY'S COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER set up as a Mower. The Platform, in this case, is taken off, as is also the Reel, (in Timothy or other high grass it is important to have it on, and then it is left on.) Now the Finger Bar is stripped of the Platform, and a lifter Rod with LIFTER WHEEL, and a lifter lever is attached, by which the driver raises the outer end of Finger Bar, and with his own weight a little thrown backwards, raises the inner end, thus carrying the machine over obstructions; and when over, lets it down; the end of Finger shows the Revolving Track Clearer, which clears the Grass away for the main Driving Wheel. It mows about 5 feet, and can be set to mow from 2 to 16 inches high. When rigged up for mowing, the flexibility of the Finger Bar is perfect; then the main Driving Wheel, and the Main Frame and Finger Bar are perfectly independent of each other. This renders the machine capable of working on rough ground with as much ease as it does on smooth ground. The Pole is attached on this machine so as to completely balance the machine, drawing from the "Centre Draft," thus preventing the Side Draft, so objectionable in other machines. It is a light draft two-horse machine, made mostly of IRON and STEEL—has malleable Iron Guards with steel base, or face. This machine is converted into a Reaper by bolting on Platform and Reel, which is done in a few moments.

The Kirby Combined Machine, either as a Mower or Reaper, is a plain, practical machine, perfectly devoid of all "fancy fixings" and "clap-trap arrangements" found upon many other machines, which have no useful value in them amongst practical farmers.

We ask the farmer to give the Kirby Combined Mower and Reaper a trial in 1866.—Thousands are now giving good satisfaction all over the country. We will mail a Descriptive Book to any address. Parts for Repairs always on hand.

Price for February for Combined, \$160.

N. B.—We have the "KIRBY CLIPPER," a single Mower, weighing only 400 lbs., which is the Lightest, Cheapest and Best single Mower in the world. Price \$120.

Address,

D. M. OSBORNE & CO., Manufacturers,

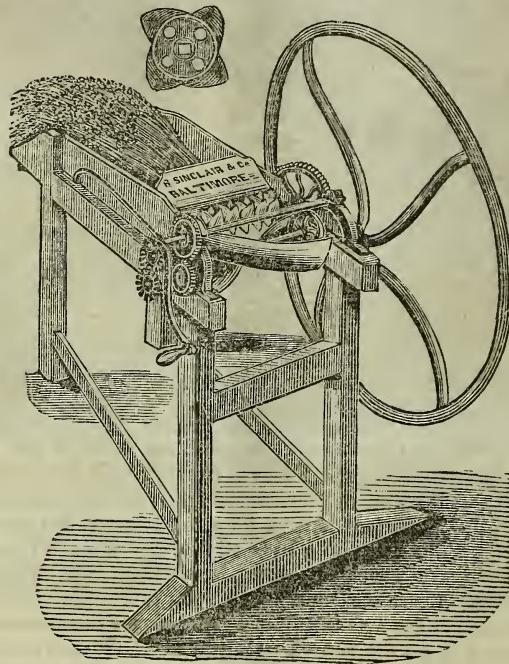
E. G. EDWARDS, General Agt. for Southern States,

29 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

SINCLAIR & CO'S
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKS,

Nos. 58, 60 & 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

PATENT SCREW PROPELLER STRAW AND HAY CUTTER.



We make Five sizes of the above celebrated Cutter. The three small sizes are used for Hand and the two larger sizes for Horse power.

This Cutter has a very ready sale in the Southern and South-western States—and in the Western and Northern States have superseded all others, amongst the intelligent farmers and stock feeders.

We have made and sold over 15,000 of these Cutters in the last ten years, and every year the demand for them increases, as they still retain their high reputation for efficiency and durability.

MASTICATOR CUTTER.

This is one of the best machines ever offered to the farmer. It is particularly adapted to cutting Corn Stalks, Fodder, Sugar Cane, &c. It is equally as good a Hay and Straw Cutter as thousands of farmers and others who have used them, can testify.

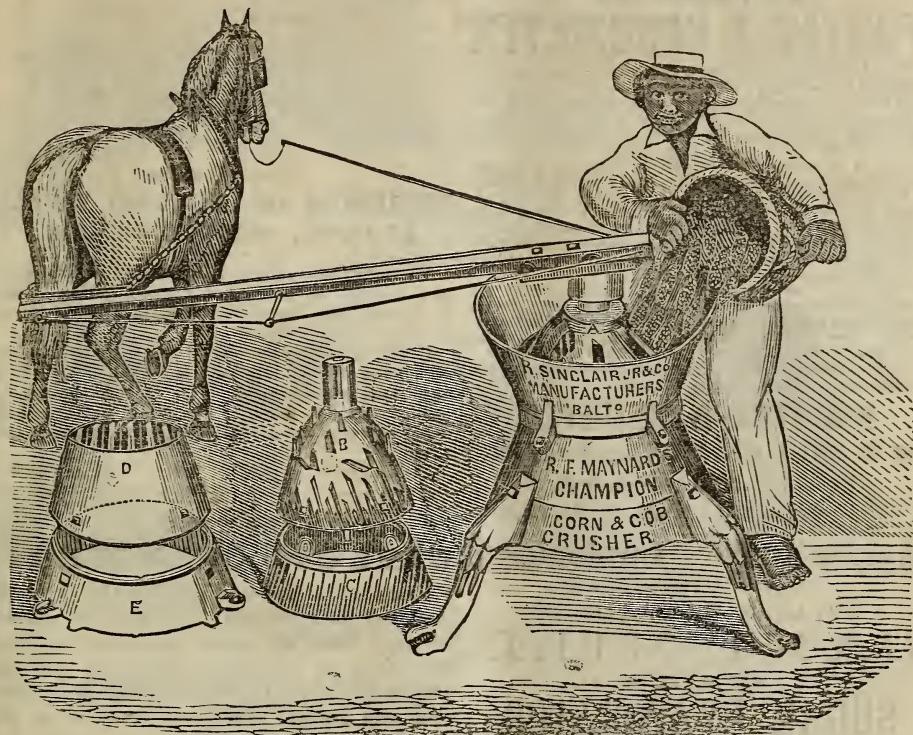
It is similar in construction to the Screw Propeller, but having the advantage of a solid Iron Frame, two Crushing Rollers and 4 Knives on the Cutting Cylinder.

We make four sizes of the Masticator, two sizes for Hand or Power, and two sizes for Horse power.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr., & Co.

58, 60 and 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE

CHAMPION CORN AND COB CRUSHER.



The Champion Crusher is doubtless the most valuable machine of the kind that has been introduced to the notice of the farmer.

The Cone and outside casing are made in sections, so that when the parts that do the fine grinding become smooth, they can be replaced by others at a trifling cost, whilst the balance of the machine will remain good for years. For simplicity, durability and ease of management together with the comparative trifling expense to keep it in order, it has no equal as a corn and cob grinder. Certificates from those farmers who have used them furnished upon application.

READING'S PATENT HORSE POWER CORN SHELLER.

We make this Sheller both plain and with fan attachment. Also the following Hand and Power Shellers:

Virginia Hand and Power Sheller—Delaware Do.—Sinclair's Improved Double geared Single Sheller—Burrall's Iron Sheller, for hand.

All of the above are made by ourselves with great care, of good materials, and warranted.

ALSO ON HAND AND FOR SALE, Wholesale and Retail,

Portable Hay Presses—Lime Spreaders, Sinclair & Co's manufacture—
Patent Water Drawers—Plantation Stone and Iron Mills—Livingston Plows, all sizes, right and left hand—Cuff Brace Plows—Small Plows of all kinds, suitable for the Virginia and North Carolina trade—Cast and Wrought Share Plows of all sizes and kinds—Harrows, various patterns and sizes—Buggy Corn Workers, &c. &c.

SINCLAIR & CO.

**FARMERS' WEATHER INDICATOR,
OR WOODRUFF'S
PORTABLE BAROMETER**

This instrument should be in the hands of every Agriculturist, as it unerringly points out any change in the weather and thus directs the farmer how to shape his work and save crops that, without a Barometer, might be caught out in a storm, and seriously injured, if not destroyed. "Every farmer should have one, as it is a perfect "Weather Teller." It is simple in construction, cheap in price, not liable to get out of order, and the only **PERFECT PORTABLE BAROMETER** in use. Being a Mercurial Barometer, it is accurate and reliable for Scientific purposes, being used by the United States Coast Survey, and at the Smithsonian Institute; besides being recommended by the most distinguished agriculturists of the country, as well as by a host of Professors and Scientific journals.

The cost of the instrument is within the reach of all, ranging in price from \$7 to \$38. We have five different styles, from a plain maple case to the finest carved rose-wood. Most of these styles have a Thermometer attached.

A sample of this instrument may be seen at this office. Orders promptly filled. For descriptive circular and prices, apply personally or by letter to

BRUSTER & GRIFFITH,
49 N. PACA STREET, Baltimore, Md.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for Maryland.

Trade supplied on liberal terms. Also, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Agricultural Implements
in General. Exclusive agents for
CLARK & HEDGES'
CANE MILL.
COOK'S
SUGAR EVAPORATOR,
and Sugar Machinery in general.

RUNDELL'S
HORSE PITCH FORK,
OR HAY ELEVATOR,
the best in use and **GREAT LABOR-SAVING** Implement.
EUREKA

Horse-Power Thresher and Cleaner.
Patented and manufactured by PELTON. Best Power
Thresher and Cleaner out. A supply of pure

CHINESE AND AFRICAN

CANE SEED
always on hand.

CANE SEED!
Pure and Choice Sorgum.

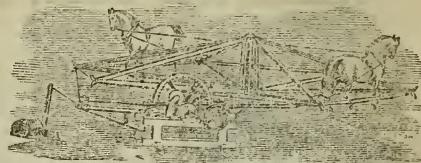
OMSEEFANA, or WHITE IMPHEE; NEEAZANA, or
RED IMPHEE; and LIBERIAN (new variety) CANE
SEEDS, in quantities to suit, by

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AGENTS FOR SUGAR MACHINERY, ETC.,
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Perry's American Horse Power,



MANUFACTURED BY
REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
ILIION, NEW YORK.

The superiority of this Power is beyond dispute, and consists in the direct communication of the force, from the horse to the various machines to which it is applied.

It will do double the work (with a given number of horses) of any other Sweep Power in use; it is also more simple and durable in construction, is lighter and less liable to get out of order, and is easier and safer for the horses than any other Power whatever.

Circulars sent to order.

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**THE TRUE
CAPE COD CRANBERRY,**

For October and November planting, also for April, May, and June planting, for upland and garden culture. Under my method of culture, the yield last season, on common dry upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, will be sent to any address, gratis, with priced descriptive nursery catalogue, complete, of the *most desirable* Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs, Grape Vines, New Strawberries, New Large Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c., and the very best and choicest Garden and Flower Seeds in great variety. Seeds prepaid by mail to any part of the country. Also, a wholesale catalogue of the above, with very liberal terms to agents, clubs, and the trade. Agents wanted in every town, for the sale of Trees, Plants, and Seeds, on a very liberal commission, which will be made known on application.

B. M. WATSON,

Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Establishment,
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Plymouth, Mass.

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Published at Charleston, W. Va.,
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Merchants, Manufacturers and others will find this an excellent medium to advance their business through the channel of our advertising columns, as we have a large circulation through this section of Western Virginia.

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A liberal discount from the usual rates will be allowed to those who advertise by the year.

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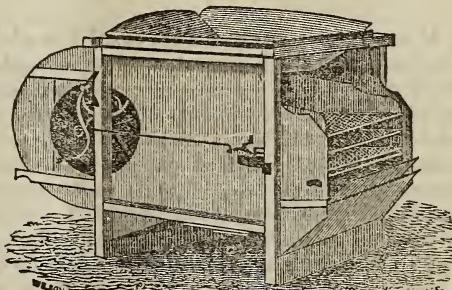
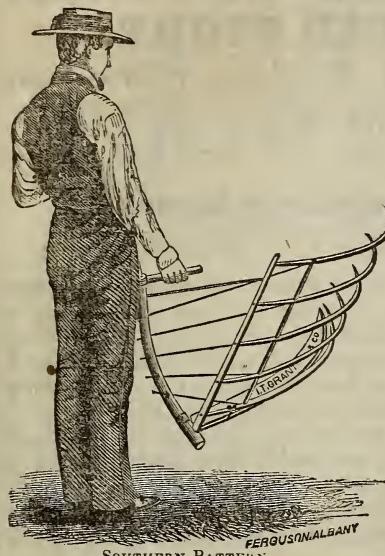
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Charleston, W. Va.

RENSSELAER AGRICULTURAL WORKS. GRANT FAN MILL AND CRADLE Co.,

Successors to I. T. GRANT & CO.

PROPRIETORS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN & RICE FANS,
BRYAN GRANT GRAIN FANS,
COFFEE CLEANER & SORTER, THERMOMETER
CHURNs,

Improved Turkey Wing, Grape Vine, and Southern GRAIN CRADLES, with D. H. VIALL'S Patent Adjustable Double-Acting Brace Wedge,—all made of the best material and by experienced workmen, and have taken over 100 best Premiums in the United States.



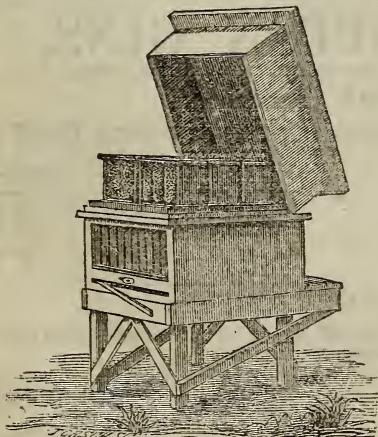
DOUBLE BLAST GRAIN AND RICE FANS.

All orders for goods, and application by mail for price list, will be promptly attended to. Address,

GRANT FAN MILL AND CRADLE CO.,

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COLVIN BOX HIVE No. 2, with Observing Glass in rear.

**LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT**
Movable Comb BEE HIVE.

Individual and Territorial Rights to use this hive and also sample hives, may be had of the undersigned, owner of the Patent for the State of Maryland, two southern counties of Delaware and elsewhere.

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No. 77 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

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French, English and American

DRY GOODS

"Mammoth Store,"

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DIRECTLY OPPO'SITE HOLLIDAY ST.

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All NEW WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.

All Job Lots from Auction at a small advance. oct-tf

VIRGINIA LAND AGENCY.

W. M. D. CABELL,

LAND AGENT for Virginia, and especially for those counties bordering on James River, will give the closest attention to buying, selling and renting or managing of Real Estate. Address WM. D. CABELL,

TYE RIVER WAREHOUSE,
Nelson Co., Va.

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OFFICE OF THE

Albany Agricultural Works,

WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE,

Hamilton, Liberty and Union Streets,
ALBANY, N. Y.,--U. S. A.

HORACE L. EMERY, Proprietor & Manager.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 1st, 1864.

It is with pleasure that I am enabled to advise you that after nearly two years residence in England, which has been wholly devoted to the manufacturing and improvement of agricultural machinery, I have recently returned, and resumed the entire interests in the manufacturing business and property of the Albany Agricultural Works, Warehouse and Seed Store of so long and widely established a reputation, and heretofore under the proprietorship and management of EMERY BROTHERS, with whom I have heretofore been associated.

Since assuming the business and greatly increasing the facilities, and improving the most important machines here manufactured, I am enabled to furnish more promptly, and in large or small quantities, all articles in this line, and on the very best terms practicable with the cost of materials and construction, assuring the public that neither efforts nor expense will be spared to merit a continuance of their patronage, so long and liberally enjoyed heretofore by this establishment.

N. B.—Catalogues and Circulars containing Price Lists, Terms of Sale, Warranty, with directions for use, &c., beautifully illustrated, will be furnished on application and receipt of a stamp.

UNIVERSAL COTTON GINS,

HORACE L. EMERY'S PATENTS,--1860, 1862, 1863, 1864.

PRICES FOR 1865.

HAND GINS,--Fitted with two Cranks and Pulley for a Band.

SIZE OF GIN.	Gin.	Condenser.	Together.
13 SAW COTTON GINS, \$6 PER SAW	\$ 78 00	\$52 00	\$130 00
15 " " " "	90 00	60 00	150 00
17 " " " "	102 00	68 00	170 00
19 " " " "	114 00	76 00	190 00

GINS FOR POWER.

The force required to drive these Gins to their capacity averages one indicated horse-power for every 20 Saws; in larger Gins less power is required in proportion.

SIZE OF GIN.	Gin.	Condenser.	Together.
25 SAW COTTON GIN, \$5 50 PER SAW	\$137 50	\$ 91 67	\$235 17
29 " " " "	159 50	106 34	265 84
35 " " " "	192 50	128 33	320 83
39 " " " "	214 50	143 00	357 50
45 " " " "	247 50	165 00	412 50
49 " " " "	269 50	179 67	449 17
55 " " " "	302 50	201 67	504 17
59 " " " "	324 50	216 33	540 83
65 " " " "	357 50	238 33	595 83
69 " " " "	379 50	253 00	632 50

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ALBANY AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

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LIST OF
FIRST CLASS GOODS,
ALWAYS ON HAND AND FOR SALE.

Horse Powers,	Wire Fencing,	Folding Ladders,
Threshing Machines,	Circular Saws,	Meat Cutters,
Wheat Fans,	Saw Horses.	Sausage Stuffers,
Wheat and Seed Drills,	Pruning Saws,	Apple Parers,
Reapers and Mowers,	Belting,	Grain Cradles,
Corn and Cob Crushers,	Well Wheels,	Scythes and Sneaths,
Fodder Cutters,	Wheel Jacks,	Scythe Stones,
Hay Cutters,	Crow Bars,	Scythe Rifles,
Corn Shellers,	Post Hole Augurs,	Weather Vanes,
Plautation Mills,	Ox Balls,	Ox Muzzles,
Vegetable Cutters,	Sheep Shears,	Hand Plows and Cultivators,
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Sorghum Mills & Evaporators,	Curry Combs and Brushes,	Hammers,
Cider Mills,	Hatchets,	Wrenches,
Wine Presses,	Rake Handles,	Hay Knives,
Hay Presses,	Plows and Harrows,	Grass Hooks,
Coffee and Spice Mills,	Cultivators,	Corn Knives,
Stump Pullers,	Plow Handles,	Sickles,
Root Pullers,	Plow Castings of every description,	Garden Shears,
Horse Hay Forks,	Plow Bolts,	Grass Shears,
Dirt Scoops,	Plow Bridles & Back Straps,	Pruning Knives,
Washing Machines,	Horse Collars,	Edging Knives,
Clothes Wringers,	Harness,	Garden Trowels & Forks,
Cotton Gins,	Trace Chains,	Axes, Picks,
Grindstones,	Garden, Canal & Coal Bar rows,	Mattocks,
Grindstone Fixtures,	Store Trucks,	Grubbing Hoes,
Field and Garden Rollers,	Wheel Rakes,	Shovels, Spades,
Hominy Mills,	Hand Rakes,	Hay and Manure Forks,
Farm Bells,	Ox Yokes,	Axe Handles,
Pumps of all kinds,	Churns,	Hoe Handles,
Pump Chain Fixtures,		Fork Handles,
Vine Trellises,		

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS, &c.

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FARMER AND MECHANIC.

NORRIS & PUSEY,
DEALERS IN
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AND MACHINERY,
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, HAY & COUNTRY PRODUCE,
141 PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Would call the attention of their friends and customers to their large and general stock of Goods, comprising nearly every article of utility wanted by the Farmer and Gardener. We will name a few of the most prominent, viz :

WESTINGHOUSE HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS & CLEANERS ;

The Celebrated TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWERS, and a variety of PLAIN THRESHING MACHINES.

Clover Hullers and Cleaners—Corn Shellers of the various sizes for Hand and Horse Power—ROCKAWAY & VAN WICKLE WHEAT FANS—

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S GRAIN DRILLS,

Woods' Unrivalled Self-Raking Reaping Machines and Wood's World Renowned Mowing Machines,

Harrison's French Burr Plantation Corn and Wheat Mills, of which there are none better—PLOWS, Plow Castings, Harrows, and

Cultivators, of every description—Horse Wheel Rakes, Revolving Horse Rakes, Guanos and every description of Harvesting Tools. Agricultural Hardware of all kinds,

Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Agricultural Boilers. &c.—**Washing Machines & Clothes Wringers.**

Churns of various kinds—very superior Grindstones—Canal, Garden, Stone and Coal Barrows.

We would call special attention to our stock of Superior

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
of our own importation and of American growth.

Catalogues furnished upon application. We tender thanks to our old patrons and respectfully solicit a trial of new ones.

NORRIS & PUSEY,

141 PREATT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

We have been informed that the usual practice of Merchants, Farmers and Planters, in ordering their supplies of our Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated VÉRMIFUGE, has been to simply write or order Vermifuge. The consequence is, that instead of the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Vermifuge, they very frequently get one or other of the many worthless preparations called Vermifuge now before the public. We therefore beg leave to urge upon the planter the propriety and importance of invariably writing the name in full, and to advise their factors or agents that they will not receive any other than the genuine Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Brothers, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We would also advise the same precaution in ordering

Dr. McLANE'S Celebrated LIVER PILLS. The great popularity of these Pills, as a specific or cure for Liver Complaint, and all the bilious derangements so prevalent in the South and South West, has induced the vendors of many worthless nostrums to claim for their preparations similar medicinal virtues. Be not deceived! Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS are the original and only reliable remedy for Liver Complaints that has yet been discovered, and we urge the planter and merchant, as he values his own and the health of those depending on him, to be careful in ordering. Take neither Vermifuge nor Liver Pills unless you are sure you are getting the genuine Dr. McLANE'S, prepared by

FLEMING BROTHERS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

FOR THE CURE OF

Heptatis or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache.

In offering to the public DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL, as a remedy for Liver and Bilious Complaints, we presume no apology will be needed. The great prevalence of Liver Complaint and Bilious Diseases of all kinds, throughout the United States, and peculiarly in the West and South, where, in the majority of cases, the patient is not within the reach of a regular physician, requires that some remedy should be provided that would not in the least impair the constitution and yet be safe and effectual. That such is the true character of McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, there can be no doubt. The testimony we lay before you, and the great success which has invariably attended their use, will, we think, be sufficient to convince the most incredulous. It has been our sincere wish, that these Pills should be fairly and fully tested, and stand or fall by the effects produced. That they have been so tested, and that the result has been in every respect favorable, we call thousands to witness who have experienced their beneficial effects.

Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are not held forth or recommended (like most of the popular medicines of the day,) as universal cure-alls, but simply for LIVER COMPLAINTS, and those symptoms connected with a deranged state of that organ.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

The Liver is much more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed. The function it is designed to perform, and on the regular execution of which depends not only the general health of the body, but the powers of the stomach, bowels, brains, and the whole nervous system, shows its vast and vital importance to human health.—When the Liver is seriously diseased, it in fact not only deranges the vital functions of the body, but exercises a powerful influence over the mind and its operations, which cannot easily be described. It has so close a connection with other diseases, and manifests itself by so great a variety of symptoms, of a most doubtful character, that it misleads more physicians, even of great eminence, than any other vital organ. The intimate connection which exists between the liver and the brain, and the great dominion which I am persuaded it exercises over the passions of mankind, convince me that many unfortunate beings have committed acts of deep and criminal atrocity, or become what fools terms hypochondriacs, from the simple fact of a diseased state of the Liver. I have long been convinced that more than one-half of the complaints which occur in

this country, are to be considered as having their seat in a diseased state of the liver. I will enumerate some of them. Indigestion, Stoppage of the Menses, Deranged state of the Bowels, Irritable and vindictive Feelings and Passions, from trifling and inadequate causes, of which we afterwards feel ashamed; last, though not least, more than three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of CONSUMPTION, have their seat in a diseased liver. This is truly a frightful catalogue.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increasing on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled; his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low, and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occurred when few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.

Ague and Fever.—DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS in cases of Ague and Fever, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a fair trial.

Directions.—Take two or three pills going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more; but a slight breakfast should invariably follow their use. The Liver pills may be used where purging simply is necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none, and in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief in Sick Headache; also, in slight derangements of the Stomach.

PREPARED ONLY BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, VÉRMIFUGE AND LUNG SYRUP.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

sep-ly



SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

The following is a summary of analysis of last cargo :

Ammonia.....	3.40 per cent.
<i>Soluble Phosphate of Lime</i>	17.07 " "
Bone Phosphate of Lime.....	24.32 "

This guano resembles Peruvian in *appearance, odor and composition*.

It differs from Peruvian only in the proportions of its elements.

Peruvian Guano contains from 9 to 10 per cent. Soluble Phosphate; the Pacific has 17 per cent.—Peruvian Guano contains 15 per cent. Bone Phosphate; the Pacific has 24 per cent., showing in these all important elements decided superiority in favor of Pacific Guano. Pacific Guano contains 3.40 per cent. Ammonia; Peruvian contains much more, but the difference in the Soluble and Bone Phosphates more than balance the difference in ammonia. This Guano sells at the price of the common Super Phosphates of Lime, while its actual value is nearly or quite double. It is but little more than one-half the price of Peruvian, while its actual value is greater.

Farmers who study their interest will procure supplies of this Guano.

TAKE NOTICE, every cargo is inspected by Dr. Liebig, a guarantee not had in the purchase of fertilizers generally.

For sale by Dealers throughout the State, and by

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,
71 South Street, Baltimore,

General Agents of Pacific Guano Company for
the Southern States.

BONE FLOUR,

UNADULTERATED,

MANUFACTURED BY THE
BOSTON

Milling and Manufacturing Co.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS BY DR. LIEBIG.

Ammonia.....	4.54 per cent.
Bone Phosphate.....	49.33 "

The value of unburnt, unadulterated Bone is well known. When reduced to the condition of Flour, it is as active as if dissolved with acid, and is far better, because it retains all its Phosphates. Its superiority over the common BONE DUST is two-fold or more. It is a consummation sought for in vain for the last half century, and is destined to give new value to Bone as a fertilizer, and work a revolution in its use. The BONE FLOUR is made only by the above Company, and is branded with their trade mark, which is the guarantee of its genuineness.

JOHN S. REESE & CO.,

General Agents for Maryland, Delaware
and the Southern States,
No. 71 South Street, Baltimore.